Cochlearia CURIOSA:

OR THE

Curiosities of Scurvygrass.

Being an exact Scrutiny and careful Description of the **Nature** and **Medicinal Vertue** of **Scurvygrass**.

In which is exhibited to publick use the most and best Preparations of Medicines, both **Galenical** and **Chymical**; either for Internal or External use, in which that Plant, or any part thereof is imployed.

Written in Latine by Dr. *Andreas Valentinus Molimbrochius* of *Lipswick*.

Englished by **Tho. Sherley**, M. D. and Physitian in Ordinary to His present Majesty.

LONDON,

Printed by *S.* and *B. Griffin*, for *William Cademan*, at the Popes Head in the *New Exchange*, and *Middle Exchange* in the *Strand*, 1676.

Cochlearia
CURIOSA:

OR THE

To the Honourable

Sir *JOHN BENNET*

Knight and Baronet,

Knight of the Bath, and one of his Majesties Justices for the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.

SIR,

THere is two things I have alwayes had a great abhorrance for, Idleness and Ingratitude, the desire I had to avoid both which hath been the occasion of affixing your Name to this Book, which is a Treatise so useful, both as to its Subject, and the method of the Discourse upon it, that it

gave me the Confidence to think it worthy your acceptance, and the rather because it is not onely the first Tract that I have hitherto met with, writ purposely upon this peculiar Plant, but also the Author hath delivered what he had to say upon it under such curious, and Excellent heads, That I cannot but give it this just Character, That it is both a learned and accurate work, so that it may deservedly be called Cochlearia Curiosa. And this I may do without the censure of being partial, since I pretend no further Interest in the thing, than the having put it into English, that those Country men of mine, which are unacquainted with the Latine Tongue, might reap the benefit of it. This advantage I received from the doing of it, that it diverted me from some melancholly thoughts; and I employed those hours of vacancy from business, that I could spare from the solicitation of my affairs of neerest concern, which were lately incumbant upon me. Having thus redeemed some hours from the imputation of being idlely spent, I began to consider if there were not yet a further improvement to be made

made upon this occasion, and reflecting upon the long friendship you have honored me with, and the frequent favours you have conferred upon me, my present state of Affairs, not permitting me to make any suitable return, I resolved at least to shew my self not insensible of your favours, and therefore took this opportunity of making a publick acknowledgment of them, desiring you would except of this as a testimony of my gratitude, till I am so happy to give you further evidences of my desires to approve my self,

SIR,

Your grateful and

Affectionate Servant,

Tho. Sherley.

THE

THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

READER,

OF what Claſſis ſoever you are, I muſt tell you, that inſtead of your cenſure I expect your thanks for the Preſent I now make you: 'Tis a Treatiſe of Scurvygraſs, a Plant that grows very plentifully in our Country, a ſign, as the Author aſſureth us, that the Scurvy, in which diſeaſe it is peculiarly advantagious, is but too frequent amongſt us, which our own experience doth ſadly confirm. The heads, under which the learned Author hath diſcourſed, are not onely uſeful, but curious, and I conceive, he hath handled this matter ſo fully, that there is little more can be ſaid by any other upon this Sub-

Subject, which his Industry and care hath not taken notice of,

For this Treatise contains, not only a description of the several Species and kinds of this Plant, with its several Names, Place, and time of growth, temperature, general vertues and use; but also doth innumerate the particular uses, Medicinal vertues, and manner of applying each particular part of this Plant, together with an exact description of all sorts of Medicines preparable from the whole or any part of the said Subject, either by the Galenick, or Chymical Art.

He hath likewise fitted his Labour both to the capacity, and delight of all sorts of Readers, for in the *Proeme* (concerning divers curious Plants) he hath afforded matter of delight, and inquiry to the curious *Virtuosi*, and inquisitive natural Philosopher, as well as *Botanist*: In the Body of the Discourse, he hath interwoven and solidly discussed several Medicinal points to the satisfaction (I doubt not) of candid Philosophers.

To content and imploy those that are Chymically addicted, here are

plenty

plenty of excellent Preparations to be made by that art from this Subject, and to ease the young Galenical Student in Physick, here is a faithful and laborious Collection of all sorts of Galenical Medicines, and that from the most approved, and authentick Physitians Works now extant.

I question not, but the vertuous and Country Ladies will be highly delighted with the Imployment and diversion this Book will furnish them with, by instructing them how to make Sauces, Wines, Syrups, and distilled Waters from this Plant, all of them very efficacious towards the recovery of their Sick and languishing Neighbours and Tenants.

The Industrious Apothecary may here find the way to make several Chymical Medicines preparable from this Plant (and often prescribed by Physitians) which otherwise he will be necessitated to buy from unfaithfull hands.

And the honest Country Farmer, who may perchance live far from any Physitian, may be hereby capacitated to relieve himself or Family (afflicted with

with the Scurvey, or any Symptom of it) upon an exigence, by applying safe, effectual, easily preparable, and cheap Medicines, of which sort are the Wine, Water, Syrup, and Decoction. One thing I think necessary to give you notice of (which the Author hath likewise done) which is that several of the Galenick Medicines described (ever in this Tract) are so disgustful and to be taken in such large proportions, that few pallats can readily comply with the use of them; and therefore I do advise those that want judgement to make an Election, to make use of the less compound, and easiest of preparation; till the next impression of this Book: In which it is possible I may give my opinion, and animadversions upon most of the Medicines in it, together with a description of the preparation of those Chymical Medicines often prescribed to enter the composition of the Galenick ones herein prescribed.

The Author of this ensuing Work is the learned *Andreas Valentinus Molimbrochius*, a Member of that industrious

ſtrious and uſeful Society of Men, who ſtile themſelves the *Curious Inquiſitors after Nature*, he compoſed it in *Latine* interlaced with much of his own native Language, the German Tongue, all which for thy benefit I have put into Engliſh, together with a large Alphabetical Table.

In the doing which I have not been ſo ſolicitous after the fine and modiſh way of Expreſſion, as to render the Work intelligible, and conſequently uſeful to all ſorts of Readers.

Medicines from their uſefulneſs to the Sick, are ſtiled Θεῶν χεῖρες, *the Hands of God*, and are ſo ſacred a part of the Art of Phyſick, that the preparation of them ought not ſlightly to be committed into unfaithful or ignorant hands, it being too common for ſuch perſons to make groſs and dangerous miſtakes, to prevent which it is the duty of all honeſt, able Phyſitians to make up and diſpenſe their own Medicines: And I am ſure it was the laudable cuſtom of all the antient Fathers of Phyſick to do ſo, even till this laſt Century; and I find it not onely voted honourable to do ſo, a-

mongſt

mongſt the Acts of that prudent and learned Society, the Colledge of *London* Phyſitians; but it is likewiſe now at this time practiſed by many of the worthieſt members of that Society, yet ſome intereſſed Perſons, indeavour to diſparage this way, by alledging it is the ſame which is uſed by thoſe bold pretenders to Phyſick, illiterate Quacks, and Bill-Men. But if this be a ſufficient Argument, I doubt there will hardly be found any Profeſſion, which may not be diſparaged.

It is certainly the intereſt of the Sick, that Phyſitians do reaſſume this care of making Medicines for them. For now the Scurvy hath ſpread it ſelf ſo generally over theſe Weſtern parts of the World, it by complicating it ſelf with moſt other Diſeaſes (ſuch as Agues, Cholicks, Feavers, Convulſion, Mother, and Hypocondriack Fits, the Gout, Drepſie, Pox, *&c.*) renders them all ſo ſtubborn and rebellious, that they will not yield to any remedies, but ſuch as are highly graduated, of which kind arethe more generous ſort of Chymi-

cal

cal Medicines; which also ought to be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the Sick, as his Temper, Age, Sex, &c. by the Physitians care and skill. For my part I think it so much my duty, that I declare I will be ready upon the application of any Sick Persons to me, to afford them not onely my advice, but will also furnish them with safe and efficacious Medicines; being convinced that it is both just and honourable to do so, this intention of Mine doth justifie me to be what I here subscribe my self a Lover of my Country, and Reader,

From my Study over against the Stocks-Market place near Cornhil, at the sign of the Sugar loafe and Tobacco-role, London, Apr 3, 1676

Thy Friend,

Tho. Sherley.

A TABLE

Of the Contents of the Chapters.

THE PROEM. *Of divers curious Plants,* Page 1.

Chapter I. *Of the Name of* Scurvygrass, p. 17.

II. *Of the Description of* Scurvygrass, 27.

III. *Of the Differences of* Scurvygrass, 34.

IV. *Of the Place and time of growth of* Scurvygrass, 36.

V. *Of the Qualities and Vertues of* Scurvygrass, 46.

VI. *Of Medicines prepared from* Scurvygrass, 43.

VII. *Of Sauces made with* Scurvygrass, 50.

VIII. *Of the Decoction of* Scurvygrass, 52.

IX. *Of the Wine of* Scurvygrass, 64.

X. *Of the Infusion of* Scurvygrass, 72.

XI. *Of the Water of* Scurvygrass, 82.

XII. *Of the Spirit of* Scurvygrass, 103.

XIII. *Of the Volatile Salt of* Scurvygrass, 112.

XIV. *Of*

Chapter XIV. *Of Oyl of* Scurvygrass. *Pag.* 121.
XV. *Of Conserve of* Scurvygrass, 124.
XVI. *Of the Syrup of* Scurvygrass, 128.
XVII. *Of the Electuary and Mixtures of* Scurvygrass, 135.
XVIII. *Of the Essence of* Scurvygrass, 146.
XIX. *Of the Juice of* Scurvygrass, 153.
XX. *Of the Magistery of* Scurvygrass, 165.
XXI. *Of the outward use of* Scurvygrass. 171.

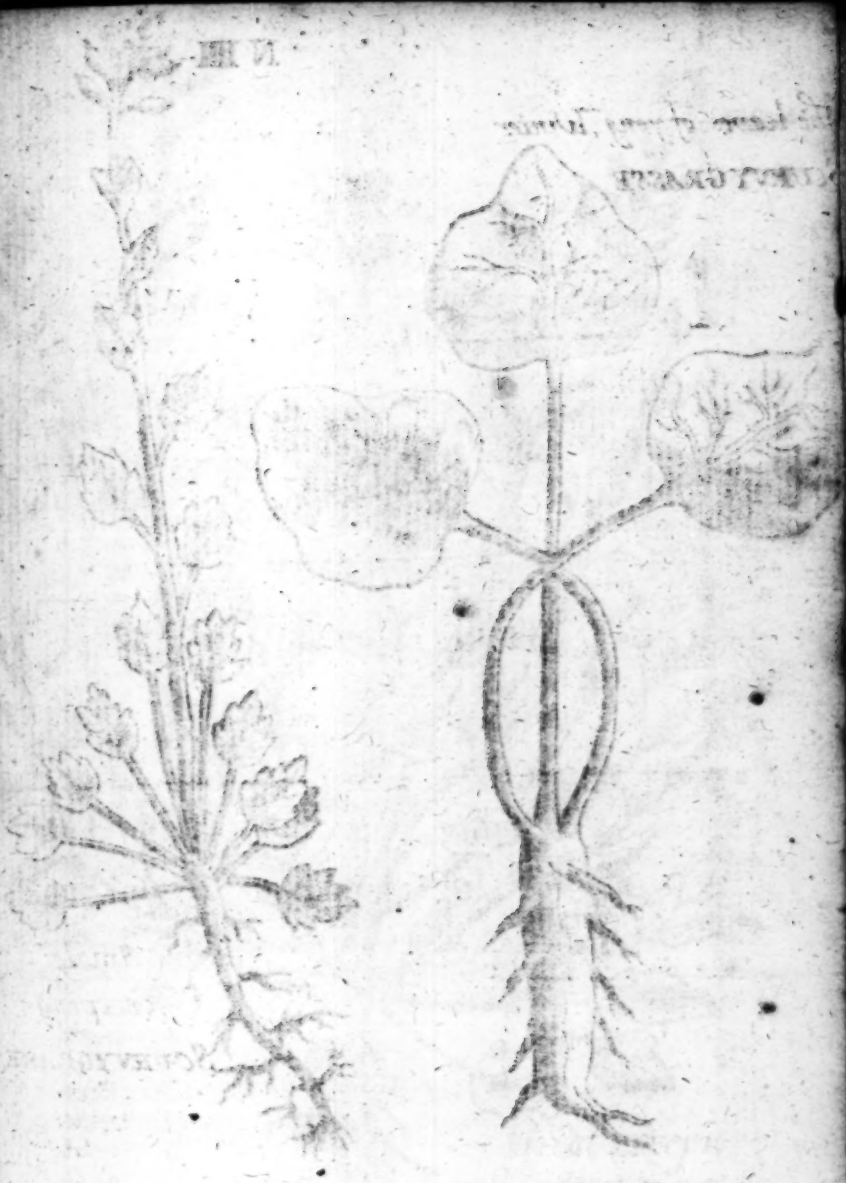
ERRATA.

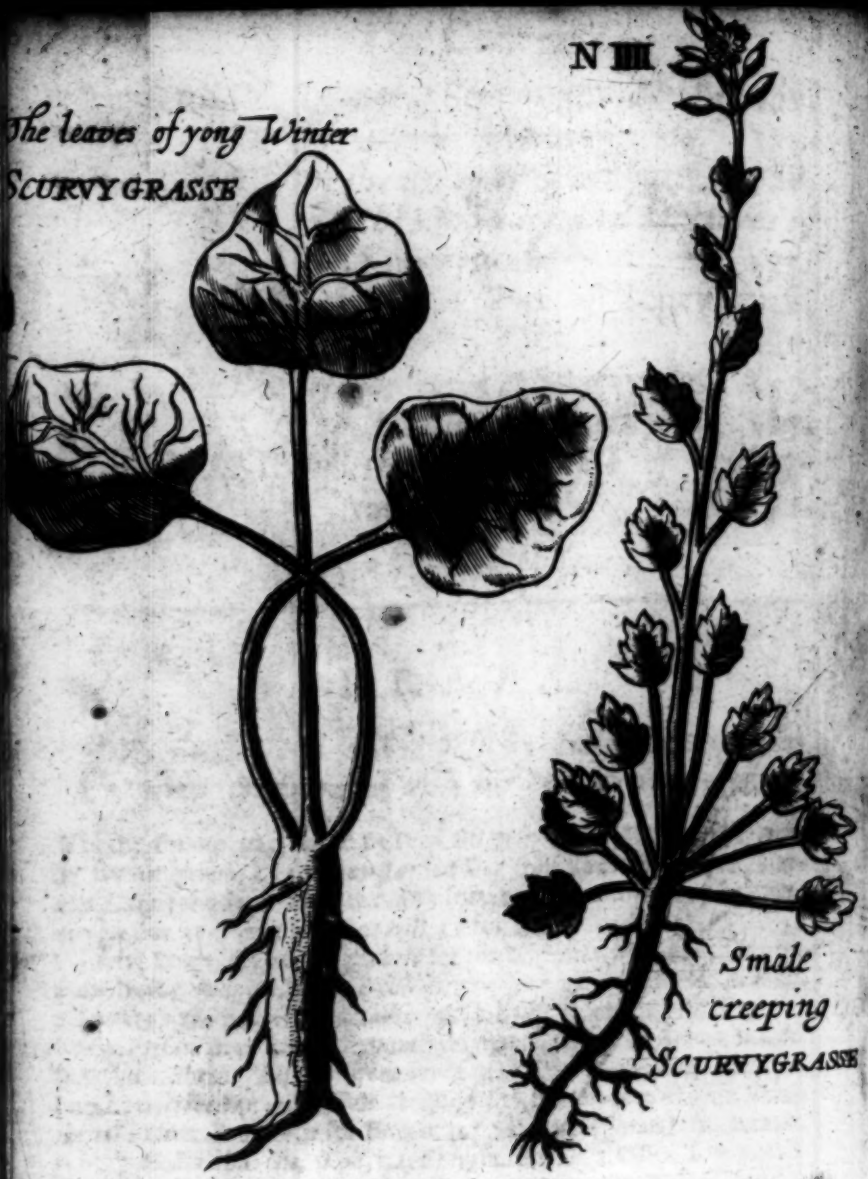
THe Reader is desired to pass by literal faults, and to correct the following with his Pen, as they occur.

IN the Proem, pag. 4. line 15. read *Bittersweet.* p. 5. l. 2. r. *well known* for *not known.* l. 14. r. *Day-star* for *Dog-star.* l. 24. r. *moist.* p. 6. margint r. 359 for 369. p. 12. mar. r. 495 for 405. *lib.* 7. for *lib.* 1. p. 13. mar. *quest.* 5. for 355. 235 for 250. *Hist.* 11 for *Hist* 4. 90 for 91.

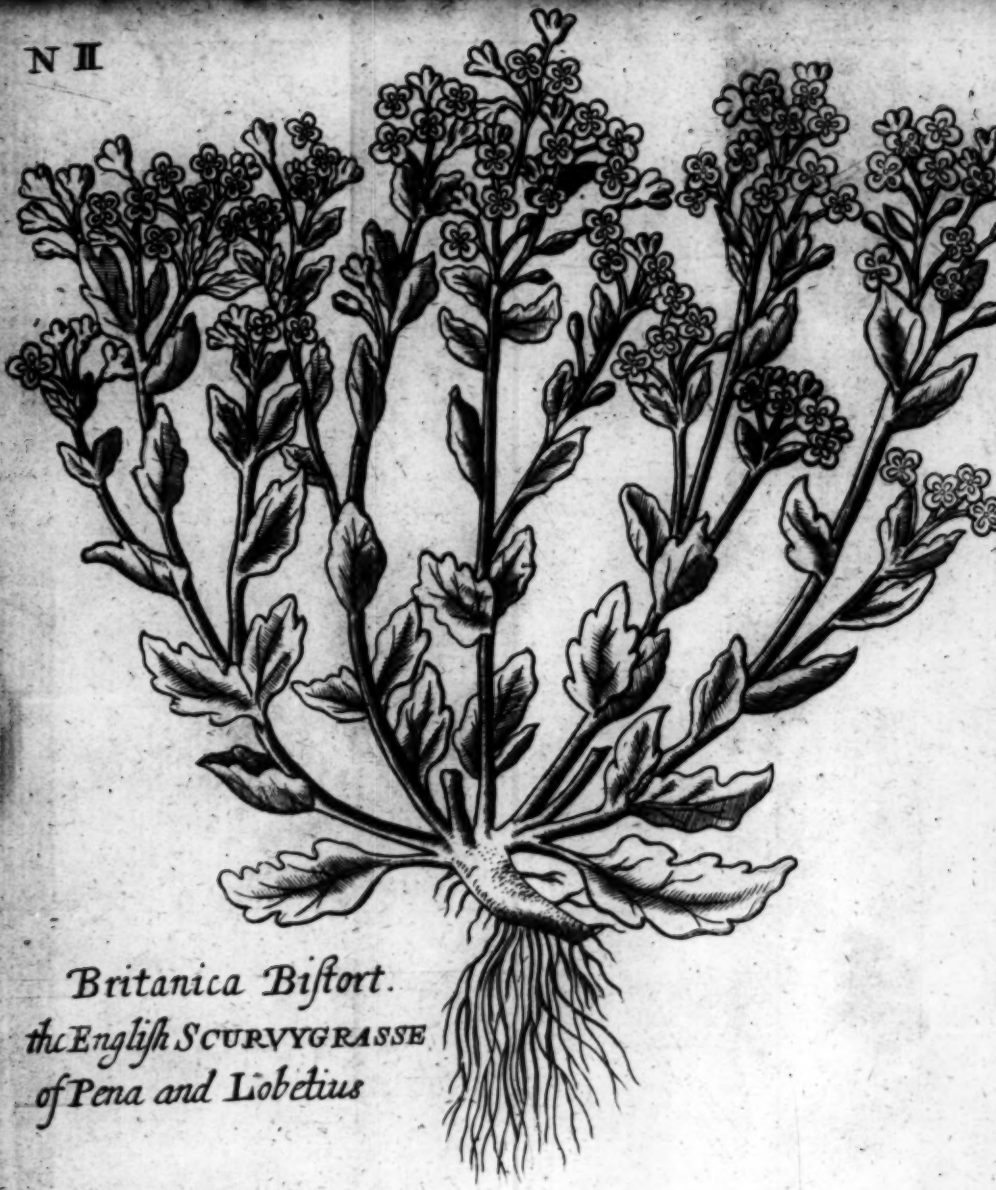
In the Book, p. 20. l. 20. r. *whose* for *those.* in mar. *lib.* 13. for *lib.* 130. p. 22. l. 18. r *Alliaria.* p. 25. l. 10. r. *Digitatis.* l. 21 *Equisitum.* in mar. p. 176 for 116. p. 27. l. 24. r. *stalks.* p. 32. l. 28. *Dover* for *Bristol.* p. 38. l. 20. r. *Ptisan.* p. 41. l. 15. r. *Levamen.* in mar. p. 148. p. 42 l. 27 r *warm.* p 45. l. 6. r. *Sheeps Pease.* l 7. r *one ounce.* p. 46. l. 7. r. *Antiscorbuticæ.* p. 47. l. 27. r. *prescribed.* p. 52. l. 6. dele *the.* p. 55. l. 16. r. *Melons* p. 61. 26. r. *Brunnerus.* in mar. *Brunnerus* for *Brown.* p. 62. l. 17 r. *Assarabecca.* in mar: p. 17. p. 63. l. 3. *that the.* p. 68. l. 4. *Phlegm.* P. 7 2. l 1. *Chap.* X. p. 146. l. 15. r *Chap.* XVIII. l. 20. *Electbir* p. 145 in mar. p 186. p. 149. l. 29 *dilated.* p. 150. l 13 dele *are.*

THE




The leaves of yong Winter
SCURVY GRASSE
Smale
creeping
SCURVYGRASSE

Great creeping
SCURVYGRASSE



Britanica Biſtort.
the Engliſh SCURVYGRASSE
of Pena and Lobelius

Dutch
SCVRVYGRASSE
True
SCVRVY
GRASSE

THE CURIOSITIES OF SCURVYGRASS, OR, An Exact Scrutiny and careful Description of the Nature and Medicinal vertues of SCURVYGRASS.

THE PROEM.

BEfore I enter upon my Curiosities of *Scurvygrasse*, I think it convenient, in the first place to give an Account of Certain *Admirable Plants*, amongst which the *Rosa Sinica*, or *China Rose*, so called from the Place of its growth, is not the least considerable. It grows upon Trees, which every day change Colour twice, some times it is altogether purple, and then again it becomes

totally white; and is absolutely without smell.* *Athanasius Kircherus* in his *China Illustrata* makes mention of this Rose; where he also tels us, that at *Rome*, that Noble Botanist *Franciscus Corvinus*, in his Garden furnished with all sorts of Plants, hath a Plant called *Viola Nocturna*, or the Night Violet, which according to the Suns rising, or Setting doth sensibly change its Colours. In the day time it hath no smell, but in the Night it breathes forth a most pleasant odour.

* *Cap.* 4. *part.* 4. *p.* 176.

Of the *Rosa Hierochuntina*, or *Jericho Rose*, many relate that tho it be dry, and an hundred year old, yet every Christmas day, in the precedent night, betwixt the hours of eleven, and twelve, it begins to blow, or open it self of its own accord, and at length its leaves are fully blown, and expanded, after which it gathers in its branches, and shuts it selfe up in the forme of a bud. But this truly is a Fable; for every day if it be put in wine, or water, it will open it selfe, and being taken out of the Liquor it will again contract it selfe: the truth

of

of which I can satisfie any person in for I have such a rose which I procured for this intent, that I might administer to women afflicted, with hard labour, called by the Grecians *Ascania*, a draught of wine, in which this Rose hath first expanded it selfe, for the water in which this hath been infused doth greatly promote the delivery of women in Travel, as hath been observed hitherto by many; and amongst the rest it hath been noted by *Erasmus Franciscus* (in the *Gardens* of *Pleasures* in the *East* and *West-Indies* (*b*) But I rather use wine than water, which seems more agreeable to reason, because it is most apt to revive the spirits, which is necessary in difficult Labour. This is called the *Jericho Rose*, because it is supposed to grow in the Gardens, and Fields about the City of *Jericho* in *Palestine* (which place is often mentioned in the Sacred Scripture) but this is a mistake, as appeares by *Baronius* 2. *Observat.* (*c*) & *Munstero* in *Cosmograph*: in *descript. Civitatis Hiericho.* writing thus: I have bought them brought thither by strangers

b *P.* 1. *p.* 357.

c *Cap* 86.

from the adjacent parts of *Arabia*, where it growes on the Sea shore upon the sand; *Rau Wolfius* saith he found a wild sort of them in *Syria* among their Cottages, and Ruined Buildings. *Caspar Bauhinus* (*d*) tels us he produced it several years together in his Garden, for it easily grows and flourishes. It is also called *Rosa Hierosolymitana & Rosa Sanctæ Mariæ.* The Rose of *Jerusalem*, and the Rose of Saint *Mary*. But whether it be a Rose or *Aspalthus*, Rosewood or *Convolvulus*, Bindweed or *Amamum Dioscondis*, or Bitterweed, or *Ericæ*, Heath, or else a Violet, or Dame-violets, I leave others to judge, for there are Authors, who relate it to all these kinds, but I shall proceed.

(*d*) *Lib.* 12. *Pinac. sect.* 4. *p.* 484.

Matthiolus in Epistolæ nuncupatoria, writes of an Herb, which, touching any place that is locked, causeth it to open. He also asserts, in the same place, that he saw a man at *Venice*, (who was condemned to be hanged) who by applying only one herb, with certain ceremonies, made all doors fly open, and thrust back their Locks, The

The ſame Faculty alſo hath another herb, not known in *Italy*, and growing in the Mountains, upon which, if Horſes tread, it looſeth their Iron ſhoes. (e) *Athanaſ. Kercher. de Mun. Subterran.* They commonly call this herb from this effect, *Scoffocavallo*, and ſuppoſe that it is a ſort of *Lunaria* or Moonwort.

e *Lib.* 12. *pag.* 412.

There growes in *Judea* a Root called from the place *Baharas*, which as *Joſephus de Bello Judaico* tels us is of the colour of Flame, and ſhines, and ſparkles like *Lucifer*, or the Dog Star; it alſo refuſeth to be plucked up by any that deſire it, until it be ſprinkled with a Womans Urine, or Menſtruous blood.

There is a certain Herb called *Aſciomenes*, which, as *Apollidorus* ſaies, being ſprinkled with wine, doth contract its leaves into its ſelf. And another growing in our Country about moſt places and Brooks, by *Bauhinus* ſuppoſed to be a ſort of *Balſamina* or Balm Apple; of many others it is called *Perſicaria Siliquoſa*, or codded Arſemart, which, aſſoon as it is but ſlightly touched with the hand, the

seeds fly out of the husk into your face, and for that cause it is called *herba impatiens*, or *Noli me tangere*, impatience, or touch me not. I have often observed and gathered this Herb (when I studied the Knowledge of Herbs) at *Lipswick*, where it grows not far from the Cabbage Gardens. (**Kohl Garten.**) Agreeable with this is *Herba viva*, or the living Herb, which is mentioned by *Simon Paulus* (*f*), which altogether refuseth to be touched, and which this Author saw contract it self at the slight touch of a Toad. If this herb be laid hold of, it appears to be absolutely withered, and dry; but if you take away your hand, it recovers its colour and freshness again. And *Bauhinus* (g) saies, it withers or growes fresh again, as often as you lay hold of it, or remove your hand from it.

f *Class. 3. quadripart. Botanic. p. 302.*

g *Lib. 10. Pinac. sect. 2. p. 369.*

The beforementioned *Simon Paulus* in the same place remembers another Plant, which he calls *Mimosa*, which cannot endure to be touched, and perisheth if it be, but doth not contract it self so soon, nor so soon expand its leaves, as the other doth,

after

after touching. *Bauhinus* (*h*) writes it is of the colour and taſte of *Liquiriſe*, and doth agree in many things with wilde *Fœne-greek*.

h *Bauh. lib.* 1. *pag* 360.

Of *Indian Fern* the ſame *Simon Paulus* (*i*) relates, that its true, it will ſuffer it ſelf to be touched, but then afterwards its leaves do wither and die, as if they were corrupted with a Gangrene.

i *Simon Paul. Cap.* 1.

In the Iſle *Cambabon* there is a *Tree*, whoſe leaves are very like a *Mulberry Tree*, but on both ſides it hath two ſharp and ſhort feet, which, when it is touched, it goes away. *Bauhinus* (k) and *Theophraſtus* (l) mention a certain Tree, growing near *Memphis*, which hath nothing peculiar, either in its leaves, boughs, or form, but in its event: for to look upon, it is prickly, and its leaves are like Fern, but if any body touch its branches, they ſay it does as it were dry, and languiſh, and contract themſelves, but a little while after they return to life again.

h *Bauh. lib* 12. *Pinac. ſect.* 6. *p.* 512.

l *Theoph. lib.* 4. *hiſt.* 3.

There grows (as we are told by *Franciſcus Lopaiz*) a Plant in *Peru*, whoſe leavs, being touched, grow very dry. *Borellus* (*l*) writes thus of a Senſitive plant

l *Borel. Cent.* 1. *hiſtor. & Obſer. canor. Medico-Phyſ.* 100. *p.* 98:

Plant found out by him; 'I can glo-
'ry, *ſaith he*, that I firſt found mo ti-
'on in the flower of a Plant ſufficient-
'ly known, which I will name to you,
'leaſt any body take from me my due
'praiſe, which many times hath hap-
'ned to me, *&c.* And a little after:
'The Flowers *Jaceæ Aromaticæ Knap-*
'*weed*, whilſt they are in Vigour and
'and full ſtrength, and whilſt there is
'to be perceived, as it were, a mea-
'lineſs upon the Flowers, if the leaſt
'part of the herb be touched; its hairy
'ſtrings will contract themſelves, ſo
'that the left part will gather it ſelf up,
'the right ſide being touched; and ſo
'on the contrary. But you muſt care-
'fully take heed, that you do not re-
'peat this action in the ſame Flower.
'The ſame thing may be done with
'the wilde *Jacent* and *Thiſtle*, where-
'fore I do not doubt, but if curious
'ſearch were made, but that many
'ſuch Plants may be found; nay, I af-
'firm for a truth, that all plants have an
'obſcure ſort of Senſe, but ſome more
'obſcure than others. Thus far *Borellus*.

There is alſo an Herb (which as *Nicholas Monardus* teſtifies) ſheweth in diſ-

eaſes

eaſes whether the ſick ſhall live or die.

The *Spaniards* relate that in a Province of the *Weſt-Indies*, there is a certain Tree like a Pare Tree, whoſe fruit being eaten, doth wonderfully provoke Venery even to a miracle. *Theophraſtus* mentions a Plant, of which he that eates is enabled to lie with a Woman ſeventy times together.

Alſo the Herb called *Oſſifraga*, is very wonderful by reaſon of its Power to ſoften Bones; of which *Tho. Bartholinus* (m) takes notice. They ſay if *Oxen* eat of it, it renders them unapt to go, and makes their Bones ſo ſoft, that they may be twiſted about like a ſwitch, but they do not die, but may be recovered, if they give them the Bones of ſome other Beaſt deſtroyed by this Herb. V. B. *Sachſii Scholion in dictam Obſervationem* (n) *& Simon Paulus* (o).

m *Tho. Barth. Obſ.* 38. *in Anno* 1. *Ephemer. Natur. Curioſ. p.* 125, 126.

n *Pag.* 126.

o *Sim. Paul. Quadripart. Botan. Claſ.* 4. *p* 529.

Jacob Bontius (p) ſpeaks of another Plant growing in *Molucca*, which produceth a Seed like Barley, but it is blacker, and more hairy. It alſo growe in other parts of the *Indies* upon the Continent, and doth ſo confirm, and ſtrengthen the bones,

p *Jac Bont. lib.* 5. *Med. Ind. c.* 33.

that

that if the Teeth be onely moistened with the juice of it, they are inabled to grind a Flint to powder.

There grows a fruit in a Province of *China*, which the *Chineses* call *Peci*, this being put into the mouth with a piece of Copper, it doth not onely so soften the Copper, that it may be broken with the Teeth, but doth convert it into so excellent a substance, that it may be eaten (*q*).

q V. Ephemes Erud. 32. Tom. 2. p. 367.

In *Tartary* there grows an Herb like hemp, excepting that it hath not so strong, nor hard a stalk, which falleth to pieces or dissolves, and as it were becometh dirt, if it be put into water; but if it be cast into the Fire, it will never be burned, or consumed. In the same place also, and it is worthy our Admiration, it is related by *Benzo* (r) of a Tree which sweats forth water from its leaves constantly. This is also taken notice of by *Franciscus Erasmus* in his *Garden of Pleasure*. They write, that in all that Island there is no other water to be found, but what comes from that Tree; which is perpetually covered with a Thick Cloud, excepting when the

r Benzo in Descrip. Inf. Canar. Occid. part. 6.

the Sun ſhines very hot upon it. Some there are, that ſuſpect this Place to be the *Rainy Iſland* of *Pliny* and *Solinus*; for ſo *Pliny lib. 6. cap. 32.*

In an Iſland called *Ombrion*, there are Trees like to *Perula*, Fennel Giant; from which they preſs out Water, that which is got from the black ſort is bitter, but that which comes from the white is pleaſant to drink, But *Benzo* and *Linſcotus* attributes this to a Tree, that hath leaves like the Walnut, tho ſomewhat bigger, and are perpetually green, it hath its fruit in the bark of it, hanging out like *Acrons* with a ſweet Kernel and exceeding Aromatical Taſte. There are moreover other Trees admirable upon the account of their largeneſs, upon which they build little houſes.

There is a Tree called *Licondo*, ſo great that it can contain two hundred men with their Arms, and Oars, of the Trunk of which they make Boats in the Kingdom of *Congo*. He that deſireth to know more of this kind, let him read *Linſcotus de Ind. Oriental.*

Nay they ſay in *China* there are found

found leaves, which falling into a Lake, or Pond, become Birds; and Roſes, which twice a day change colour, now being purple, and then afterwards appearing of a whitiſh colour, as is related before of a certain Tree; alſo whoſe leaves, if they fall on the Ground, become flying Birds, if into the water, they are changed into Fiſhes.

Claudius Duratus relates there are Trees in *Scotland*, whoſe fruit wrapt in their leaves, if they fall into the water, are tranſmuted into Birds. *Sebaſtianus Munſterus in ſua Coſmographia* ſpeaks of theſe Birds, which, becauſe of their bigneſs are called Geeſe; but Authors that write of them do not agree in the thing; for ſome hold they are produced from the leaves of the trees; others from the Apples or fruit; others from the rotten plancks of a Ship. But what is to be thought of theſe Birds appears from *Sennertus* (s), and *Sperling* (t). I affirme that nature obſerves her Lawes in the generating both of Geeſe, of wood, and of Apples. I therefore ſay, and affirm, that

s *Sen. Hypomnem Phyſ. c. 8. p. 405.*
t *Sperl. Inſtit. Phyſ. l. 1. c. 7.*

that the ſeeds and eggs of theſe Geeſe are contained in that Sea, and from them, not from the Apples, nor from the wood, nor from the water theſe Geeſe are produced. So that whether the Apples, or wood are put into the water, or not, yet theſe Geeſe ſhall be generated there. Of this ſee more in the newly cited *Sennertus* and *Sperling* D. L. and *Kipping* (u); and *Caſpar Bauhin.* (w) by whom almoſt all Authors that have writ of this ſubject are cited.

Nor can I omit in this Place the *Planta Hæmagoga*, or herb, that cauſeth Bleeding, which is mentioned by *Galen* (x); which only by touching at firſt draws the blood out of the veines and then kills. But this is ranked among the fabulous reports of the Ancients by *Joh. Baptiſta Sylvaticus*, and *Hen. Petreus* (y): but *Zacut. Luſit.* (z) doth ſtoutly defend the thing, and accurately anſwers the Reaſons brought againſt it by *Sylvaticus*. *Borellus* (a) tells us of D. *Laugerius*, an incomparable Herbaliſt and Phyſitian which found this Herb about the *Lutarran*: and that he ſays alſo

u *Kipp. Inſtit. Philoſ. natur. lib. 7. c. 12.*

w *Caſp. Bauh. Pinac. l. 12 ſect. 6.*

x *Gal. l. 4. purgat. Med. facult. c. 4.*

y *Hen. Petr. l. 1. Diſſertat. Harmonic. 12. quæſt. 355 pag. 25[6].*

z *Zac. Luſ l. 2. de Med. Princ. Hiſtor. 4. p. 184.*

a *Borell. Cent. 4. Hiſt & obſerv. rarior. Medico Phyſ. 90. p. 347.*

also that *Simon Cortand* had likewise found it, and saw its effects even to Amazement; for when it was applyed to the thigh of a sick person of a sanguine Complexion, the blood run from thence every way in streams, so that they were forced to apply the Loadstone to stop it. He describes it to be a mountain Plant, and that it is found among the Pyrenæan Mountains as far as the Alps, and hath leaves like sage.

The same *Borellus* (b) mentions a certain Clandestine or hidden herb, which may be deservedly reckoned among wonderful plants, He describes is thus; 'It is found in the Spring 'time, it is hidden and lurks under 'the earth, as if it were of an envious 'nature, it is called *Clandestina Ma-* 'dronna Occulta, and by many other 'names, it is hard to find, and hath 'been known but a few ages since. 'It is described by *Dalacampius* in 'his last book of Plants, but there 'is two sorts found with us, which he 'knew not of, he only describing 'the purple sort. But I can certainly 'aver, there is a sort to be found 'with a white flower, tho it be rare

b Borel. cent. 1. l. Hist. & obs. 30. p. 35.

its

'its flowers lay a few daies in heaps 'above the earth (like Adders tongue 'and Moonwort,) but the leaves are 'hidden, white, thick and gathered 'up as it were a pine nut, &c.

Also a certain sort of *Orchidis*, or Dogs stones, deserves admiration, for it so represenrs the forms both of Bees, Spiders, Flyes, Butterflies, Birds, and Men, so that there is no member in these Insects, Birds, or Men, which nature hath not expressed in these Plants, insomuch that the compleat humane structure, under both sexes, is found formed in the flowers of this Plant. Vid. *Athanasius Kircherus* (c), *& Dom. D. Martinus Bernhardi à Bernite* (d).

I could produce more of such kind of Plants, did not my intended Design prohibit it; for now it is fit I come to my Description of SCURVYGRASS, which tho it be not so wonderful, as these before recited Plants, it is nevertheless considerable in this, that it is one of the chief Curers of the Scurvy, and therefore it growes in no other Places, but where this disease is common, as shall be proved by and by. CHAP.

c *Athan. Kirch. l. 12. de mun. subter. l. 1. c. 9. p. 348.*

d *D. Mart. Bern. obs. qua. 41. est Tom. 2. Miscel. Curios. p. 73.*

THE CURIOSITIES OF SCURVYGRASS.

CHAP. I.

Of the Name of Scurvygrass.

PLants were produced by the Great and Good God, for the health of Men, and according to the diversity of circumstances, they are allotted different Names. Some derive their Names from their *Inventors*, or Finders out; So *Artemisia* or Mugwort was so called from *Artemisia*, wife to *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, who adopted this Herb to her self. *Gentian* from *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, who first found out its virtues in his Wars. *Lysimachus*, or Loose-strife from *Lysimachus*, Son of *Agathocles* of *Macedon*, *Telephium*, Orpine, from *Tele-*

phus King of *Mysia*. *Nymphæa* Water-Lillies, from the Nymphs, or Fairies, who first discovered it, or because it loves to grow in watrish places. *Teucrium*, Germander, from *Teucrus* (Son of *Scamander*, King of *Troy*, a *Cretian*) as *Pliny* (e) will have it. *Nicotiana*, Tobacco, from *John Nicott*, a Counseller to the King of *France*, who discovered it in the year 1560. *Mercurialis*, Mercury or Dog-nettles, from the god *Mercury*, whose invention according to (f) *Pliny* it was.

e *Plin. lib.* 25. *c.* 5.

f *Plin. lib.* 25. *cap.* 5.

2. Many derive their Names from their Vertues and Qualities, in which they excel others: as *Hepatica* or Liverwort, because it heals the Liver. *Herba Paralysis*, Cowslip or Primrose, because it prevails against the Palsie. *Acorus*, Aromatical Reed, or sweet smelling Flag, because τῶν κορῶν, *i. e. pupillis medetur*: it is profitable against dimsightedness. *Narcissus*; Dassadil, ἀπὸ τῆς ναρκάσεως, from its power of stupifying; not, as the Poets fable from the youth *Narcissus*, who fell in love with himself. *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, because it is believed

sieved to cure the *Scrophulas*, swelling of the throat, or Kings-Evil. *Polygala*, Milkwort, πολύγαλον, because it can produce much Milk. *Urtica* Nettles, *ab urendo*, from burning, by reason it raiseth blisters in the skin, as fire doth. *Saponaria*, Sopewort, because it may be used instead of Sope to cleanse linnen cloath. *Moly*, ἀπὸ τῦ μωλύειν τὰς νόσους, from its removing diseases. *Gelatophylus*, *seu Apium Risus*, or Water Crow-foot, because it moves laughter. *Centaurium*, Century, from its vertue in many diseases, was thought worthy to derive its name a *centum aureis*, from an hundred Crowns. The Germans esteem this Plant so pretious, that they call it **Tausandgulder kraut**, that is, thousand Gelder herb, altho (g) *Pliny* writes, that it derives its name from *Chiron* the Centaur. *Potentilla*, wilde Tansie, from its great Vertues, as if one said *potens*, or powerful; it is also called *Argentina*, chiefly from the silvery shining of its leavs being dryed; it is called *Anserina*, Goosegrass, because Geese delight to eat it in watry Meadows. *Trachelium*, Throat-

(g) *Plin. lib. 25 cap. 4.*

wort πρὸς τὸν τραχήλου, from the throat in those diseases 'tis commended, and therefore also *Cervicaria*, Neck-wort, and *Vulvaria*. Also from its external form, *Campanula*, Bell-flower, or *Canterbury* Bells. Also *Lepidium*, Dittander, because it doth take off the spots and Scurfe from the Face, (by some called *Lepidas*.) *Sinapi*, Mustard, ἀπὸ τῆς σίνειν τοὺς ὄμμας, from hurting or offending the eyes. *Nasturtium*, Water-cresses, as it were, wring by the Nose, provoking by the Acrimonious sent of its seeds to Sneezing. *Lactuca*, Lettice, from increasing Milk, and abounding with it. *Lapathum*, Dock, ἀπὸ τῆς λαπάζειν, from emptying, because the Decoction of it emptieth the Belly.

III. Many Plants gain their Name from the place of their growth. So *Nardus* from *Naurda*, a City of *Syria*, terminated by the River *Euphrates*, *Colchicum*, or Medow-saffron, because it grows in plenty at *Colchis*, a City of *Asia* near *Pontus*. *Cyticus*, a kind of shrub that generates much Milk, and grows in a place called *Cythinus*, as *Pliny* (*h*) saith. *Thapsia*, a sort of

h *Plin lib.* 130. *cap* 24.

Ferula,

Ferula, great Spaniſh ſcorching Fennel, becauſe it is found in *Thapſus*, an Iſland of the ſame name, *Dioſcordius*. (*i*) *Helenium*, Elecampane, becauſe the beſt is in S. *Hellens* Iſland. *Brittanica*, a ſort of Biſtort, a Snake-weed which grows on the Sea ſhore, oppoſite to *Brittany*. *Henricus Patræus* (*k*). *Liguſticum*, Lovage, becauſe it grows plentifully in *Liguria* in *Italy*. So alſo *Ruta Muraria*, Wall-Rue, becauſe found on Walls. *Caltha Paluſtris*, Fenny Marigolds, becauſe they grow in marſhy and wet places. *Parietaria*, Pellitory of the wall, which ſprings forth of walls; from whence it is called by *Celſus* (*l*). *Herba Muralis*, the Herb of the Wall. *Alſine*, Chickweed, *quod ἄλση*; that is, it loves dark and ſhady places.

i Dioſcor lib. 4 c. 151.

k Diſſertat. Harmnn 38. Sect. 24. p. 289.

l Celſ. lib. 2. cap. 33.

IV. Others are named from their taſte: as *Acetoſa*, Sorrel, *Acetocella*, Wood-ſorrel, from their having an acide or ſour taſte. *Centory* the leſs, from its too much bitterneſs is called *Fel-Terræ*, or Gall of the Earth. *Pyrethrum*, Pellitory of Spain, *παρὰ τὸ πυρὸς*, from fire, from the fiery heat of its Root, which is felt upon the

tongue. *Eruca*, Rocket, which by pricking bites the tongue.

V. They are named from their Sent: as *Caryophyllata*, Avens, or herb Bennet, becauſe its root being pluckt up in the Spring time, doth ſmell Aromatically like Cloves, called *Caryophillus-Geranium Moſchatum*, & *Iva Moſchata*, Cranes Bill, and Chamcepitis, ſmell like Musk. *Camphorata*, ſtinking Ground-pine rubbed betwixt the fingers, gives a ſmell like Campher. *Allium*, Garlick, ſome derive its name from exhaling a ſtinking ſmell, and therefore write it *Alium*: There are alſo who will have it derived from ἁλλιδας, to leap forth, becauſe it grows ſuddenly. *Alliacia*, Jack by the hedge, by reaſon its leaves bruiſed ſmall betwixt the fingers, ſmell of Garlick. So alſo *Scordium*; water Germander, ἀπὸ τῦ σκόρδυ, from Garlick whoſe ſent it breaths. *Liba notis*, the herb Frankincenſe, from its ſmell of Frankincenſe. *Spondilium*; ſo called from an Inſect of that name, of a ſtinking ſmell. *Atriplex fœtida*, ſtinking Orach; 'tis called alſo *Vulvaria futuaria*, ſtinking Wort,

Wort, from its unpleasing and stinking smell.

VI. From their colour: *Ornithogalum*, star of Bethlehem, from its milky colour, like that to be seen in the Wings and Eggs of Hens. *Luteola*; Dyers Weed, with which they colour Woollen Cloth yellow. *Nigella*, Fennel flower, from the black colour of its seeds. *Iris*, Flower de Luce, from the similitude it hath to the colours of the Rainbow. *Chrysanthemum*, Corn Marigold, because its flower shines with a golden splendour. *Tripolium*, Sea starwort, as it were grey thrice, or three aged, whose flowers change colour thrice a day, according to *Dioscorides* (*m*). In the morning it is white, at noon purple, and in the evening 'tis of a light red colour. *Virga Aurea*; Golden Rod, from its golden flowers. *Cyanus*, blew bottle, because of its Sky-coloured flowers.

m *Dioſc l.* 4. *cap.* 135.

VII. From some living Creatures, to whom they are either friendly or disagreeable. *Pulegium*, Penny-royal, because the flowers of it being burnt, when they are fresh do kill Fleas.

Tragoriganum; Goats Marjoram, which is pleasing to Goats. *Melissa*; Balm, called also *Apiastrum*, because Bees are delighted with it. *Chelidonium*; Celandine, because it was first found by the Swallow, called in Greek χελιδὼν, which recovers the sight of his blind young ones with it, or as others will have it, because this herb flourisheth when the Swallows come, and withers when they depart. *Psyllium*; ψύλλας, Flea-wort, that is, it hinders the generating of Fleas in those houses in which it is kept green. *Conyza*; Fleabane, because it catches κόνωπας Fleas by its glewish or slimy substance. *Apocynum*, Dogs bane because it kills dogs. *Anonis*, Rest-harrow, ἀπὸ τῦ ὄνε & ὄνυμι, because it helps Asses; for many suppose Asses do willingly tumble upon it to rub their backs against its prickles.

VIII. From the Time: so *Anemone*, Anemony, a sort of Crows-foot is called ἀπὸ τῦ Ἄνεμος, from the wind, because it never opens its flower but when the wind blows, from whence it is called *Herba ventis*, wind-herb. Also *Primula veris*, Primrose, *Crocus Vernus*,

Vernus, Saffron of the Spring. *Viola Martia*, March Violets, because they flourish at these times. *Ocymum*, Basil, by reason it grows slowly, or by little and little.

IX. Many have their names from their outward shapes, or form; as *Sagitta*, Arrow head, Sagittary, from a Dart. *Nummularia*, Money-wort. *Digitatis*, Fox-glove, or Finger-wort. *Auricula Ursi*, Bears Ear. *Orchis sive Satyrion* & *Cynosorchis*, Dogs-stones. *Pes Anserinus*, Goose foot. *Pes Leporis*, Harcs foot. *Pes Leonis*, Lyons foot. *Brancha Ursina*, Bears Breech. *Bugloſſa*, Bugloſs, or Oxe Tongue. *Cynogloſſum*, Hounds Tongue: and so *Cyperus*, Cyperus, or Galingal, κύπειρος, or κύπειρον, so called from the shape of its Root, which resembles a small Vessel, or little Box. *Equiſitium*, Horsetail, because its leaves are like Horse hair. *Aſphodelus*, or *Haſtula Regia*, Asphodil, Female Daffodil, or King Scepter, because, when it is in its flower, it resembles the Scepter of a King. *Kyris*, stinking Gladdon, from the likeness of its leaves to a Razor. *Serratula*, Little Saw, from its leaves being

being ſmall jagged. *Tragopogon*, Goats Beard, from the long hair or wooll branching out of the top of it; wherefore in Latine 'tis called *Barba Hirci*, and *Barba Capri*, becauſe in ſome meaſure it reſembles the Beard of a Goat. *Pirola*; Winter-green, from the ſimilitude its leaves have with thoſe of a Pair-tree. *Lunaria*, Moonwort, from its Husk or Cod, repreſenting the form of the Moon. *Dracontium*, Dragons, by reaſon of its purple ſpots in its ſtalk, which are like to a Dragons. *Thlaſpi*, Treacle Muſtard, from θλᾶν to bruiſe, becauſe its fruit appears as if it were bruiſed. *Beta*, Beet, for that it is of the figure of the Greek Letter β, whilſt it is full of ſeed: And ſo alſo our COCHLEARIA, Scurvygraſs, becauſe its leaves are turned up, and hollowed round, nearly expreſſing the outward ſhape of a Spoon; ſo that its leaves reſemble a little Spoon, not very hollow: from the ſame reaſon the *Germanes* name it **Loffelkraut**, according to (n) *Schvenckfelt*, who calls it **Scharbockskraut**, without doubt from its excellent virtue againſt the Scurvy, from

(n) *Schv. lib. 2. de ſtirp. ſiles. p. 262.*

from whence the *Danes* call it Skiørbugsurt, Steeurt. *Simon Paul.* (*o*). The *Hollanders* and *Friesianders* Lepelcruut (*p*). the Englisſh *Scurvygrass*, and *Spoonwort*, &c. it is called Herb *aux escuelliers*, as *Casper Pilleter* (*q*).

o *Sim. Paul. Quadri parti Class. 3. p. 767.*
p *Tabernemont l. 2. Herb. p. 116*
q *Synonym. Plant. p. 115.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Description of Scurvygrass.

THe Herb *Scurvygrass* is of no high growth, but rather low, its leaves at their firſt ſpringing out are longiſh, like thoſe of *Pyrola*, or Winter-green, or the leaves of Adders Tongue, having many ſmall ſtrings, or ſtakes, of a moderate length, proceeding from its root; the leaves are ſhining, flat, thick, fat, a little hollowed, 'tis generally but ſmall: but if it light on a proper ſoyl not ſo ſmall, but of a middle ſize, reſembling a ſhallow Spoon. Sometimes its leaves are Angular, and pointed, its ſtakes are nine inches long, and ſometimes they are a ſpan and half high,

high, all along which there grows white flowers; its seeds are small, and of a dark red, or rusty brown colour, inclosed in little shells or husks, like the seeds of Water-cresses. The roots are slender and stringy, and of an acide or biting taste: this Herb is like the third sort of water Pimpernel, according to *Lobel* (r); but it chiefly resembles that water Pimpernel with the round leaf, not that which is notched or jagged; wherefore *Guilandinus*, as *Bauhinus* (s) says, calls this kind of Pimpernel sometimes water Plantain, and sometimes he says it appears to be a sort of Scurvygrass. There are some which will have Scurvygrass to be a sort of Orpin, because they suppose it hath leaves like Purslain, which is justly disapproved of by *Wierus*, (t) because Garlick, and Onions, Sampier, and Coltrops, Spurge. Helioscopius, another sort of Spurge, which also hath leaves like Purslain, that is, thick, smooth, fleshy, or pulpy, are of the kinds of Orpine. He adds also many more distinguishing marks: as 1. That Scurvygrass is of a full deep green colour, but Orpine

r *Lob. icon.* p. 467.

s *Bauh. l. 7. ff. 1. Pinac. theatr. Bot. 1.* p. 252.

t *Wier de Scorbut. p. m.* 340.

pine hath blewish leaves, that is obscurely blackish like Plumbago, or the Arsmart of *Pliny*, Bears-breech, &c. 2. Because the leaves of Scurvygrass are bent up like a Spoon, with very small Angles or points. 3. Scurvygrass hath only single leaves upon each small stalk, of which many spring from its root: but the stalks of Orpin grow higher, and are furnished with more leaves. 4. The stalks of Scurvygrass are sharp pointed, and outwardly round, but Orpin hath stalks that are fat, and round, like Purslain. 5. The Flowers of Scurvygrass are always white; but Orpin sometimes white, and sometime yellow. 6. They differ in the place of their growth, for Orpin grows not in watry places, but chiefly amongst Vines; but Scurvygrass loves wet grounds, and Fields near the Seashore: In *Frisland* and *Holland* it grows of its own accord; and although in our Country we raise it in Gardens, yet it delights in moist ground where it may shed its seed, otherwise it will not grow. 7. They differ in their temper; for Scurvygrass

grass is hot and dry to the second and third degree, and of an eminent Acrimony, or biting taſt, exceeding that of Water-creſſes: but Orpin is not ſo hot, but only in the firſt degree; and moreover, it is endowed with a cleanſing and deterſive faculty (witneſs *Galen* and *Dioſcorides*) from which it cureth the *Morphew*. What *Telephium* or Orpin is, is commonly known, it is ſo named (as is declared in the firſt Chapter) from *Telephus* K. of *Myſia*, who uſed it to a malignant Ulcer (for which cauſe ſuch Ulcers are called *Telephia*) with which he was long afflicted, and in which he was wounded by *Achilles*: but in theſe, and ſuch like Ulcers, which are almoſt incurable, Orpin is out-done by the decoction of the leaves, and ſprouts of Bramble, or Dogs-berry Buſh made with Wine (which is alſo called *Cynosbatus*; which as *Simon Paulus* (ſ) proves, is the ſame with *Cynorrhodon*, or *Eglantine*) if the Ulcers be often waſhed with it warm, which I have many times experienced in ſuch like Patients; and therefore candidly communicate it to the courteous Reader.

ſ *Sim. Paul.* c. 1. p. 54.

Many

Many of the latter Writers do absolutely affirm our Scurvygrass to be the same with *Bistort*, which was first discovered to the Roman Souldiers by the *Frislanders*, or *North-Hollanders*. This is also mentioned by *Dioscorides*. (t)

It is described by *Dioscorides* (u) *c. l.* that it hath leaves like wild Docks, but blacker and more hairy, and of an Astringent taste: and hath a little short Root, and shoots forth small stalks.

But that Scurvygrass is quite different from *Bistort*, these Reasons following prove. 1. Hitherto in these parts it hath not been known, so that many will have it to be Arsemart; others Bears Ear, and some Mountain Carnations; there are which avouch it to agree in its faculties with Bistort: but Scurvygrass, in these and other Western Countries, is known by every body. 2. Bistort, as appears by *Dioscorides*, (w) hath leaves like wild Dock, but blacker, and more hairy, of a binding or astringent taste; but the leaves of Scurvygrass are round, and greener, like *Asserebacca*,

Plin. l. 25. cap. 3.

t Dios. lib. 4. c. 2.

u Gal. l. 6. simpl. Med. Paul. Ægin. l. 7. c. 3.

w Dios. C. L.

ſerebacea, ſmooth, and not at all hairy, nor no way aſtringent. 3. Biſtort hath a ſlender and ſhort ſtalk and root; but Scurvygraſs conſiſts of many ſmall ſtalks, with only one leaf upon each of them; the root is not ſo ſhort, but ſometimes of the length of a ſpan. 4. Biſtort is cold and dry, and therefore endowed with a binding faculty, from whence it ſtrengthens looſe Gums, and prevents the falling out of the Teeth; but Scurvygraſs is of a hot nature, as any may perceive by its biting the lips upon its firſt touching of them. That it alſo faſtens looſe Teeth, is from another Reaſon, becauſe it inſenſibly corrects thoſe thin and cold humours, whoſe ſubſtance is wholly vicious, and offenſive, which are lodged about the Teeth. (x) *Lobelius* ſays thus of this matter: They in *Friſland* account Scurvygraſs the *Brittanica* of the Antients, they might better maintain this Opinion, if they knew that in *England* by the pleaſant River of *Thames*, (which flows by *London*, and from thence to *Briſtol*, a Port of the Weſtern Ocean to which it moves, and by

x *Lob. in Adverſ. p.* 122.

by degrees increaseth its Floods) there is another of the same kind, like it in the flowers, seed, and taste, but with leaves not so hollow, or Spoon-like, rather resembling *All-seed*, or *little Dock*, the length of the Leaf is of the breadth of an Inch, to an inch and half, or two inches. It is thick, close, and full of juice, of the taste and colour of the other Scurvy-grass, with a larger Root, and so all other parts of it proportionable, but less astringent, but no ways conveniently likened to the Bistort, or *Britannica* of *Dioscorides*, although like the other sort (*viz.* the Dutch Scurvy-grass) it be praised for sore mouths, and the Scurvy with which we have seen many people that were deeply afflicted, cured the last Spring.

CHAP. III.

Of the Differences of Scurvygrass.

THere is four sorts of Scurvygrass. 1. There is Scurvygrass with a very round leaf, and is called Dutch Scurvygrass, the Dutch Scurvygrass of *Pena* and *Lobelius*; the Britanica of *Gesner*. *Lobelius* and *Bauhinus* write it is a kin to Treacle, Mustard, and Cress: this is the common sort. (*vid. Fig.* 1.) The second sort is that with the hollow or crooked leaves, called *Britanica*, Bistort of *Pena*, English Scurvygrass, with leaves of wild Arach, or Allseed, of which (*a*) *Lobelius C. L.* and his printed Figure of the same. This you may behold (Fig. the 2. of this Book;) this sort is unusual with us. The third kind is the *Creeping Scurvygrass* of *Bauhinus*, the least sort of creeping Sea Scurvygrass: Of *Tho. Bartholinus* it is called, *Coclearia Amagria Insula Supina*, the greater, and the less. (*b*) *Simon Paulus* (Fig. the 3. and 4.)

(*c*) *Johan-*

a *Vid. Observat. stirp.* p. 157.

b *Sim. Paul. quadripart Botanic.*

(c) *Johannes Wierus* makes another difference of Scurvygrass, by reason of its Age. His words are these: 'At its first springing forth, it puts 'out leaves like *Ophioglossum*, or Adders-tongue, which arise together 'with its stalks from the roots; after 'that, being grown somewhat elder, 'it becomes more fleshy, or pulpy, 'and is very like *Asserebecca*, both in 'bigness and Figure, only it hath 'blunter points on the edges of its 'leaves, commonly 7 or 9, chiefly in 'the Winter time; the least part of 'the leaf is plain, but most usually it 'appears hollowed like a Spoon; 'from which reason it derives its 'name, both among the *Germans* and '*Latines*: So that you may deservedly call it *Catyldon*, or a hollow Dish. After another years growth its leaves become like *Ivy*, and *Asserebecca* and they grow thinner by degrees, more and more, as they grow higher from the root, and are nearer the knobby, and bussy, or top part of the Plant; and so the leaves grow more manifestly pointed, and that in the Months of *March*, *April*, and *May*, at which

(c) *Joh. Wier. Tract. de Scor* p. m. 336.

(*Vide* Fig. 4. & Fig. 1.)

time their Flower flouriſheth at the height. In the place of which, afterwards in the Month of *June*, there ſucceeds plenty of ſeed, which being ripe, it appears in little Husks, and they are ſmall and plain, and of an obſcure red colour: the Root of this is ſlender, white, ſtrait, and not long.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Place and Time of the growth of Scurvygraſs.

IT hath been declared above, that Scurvygraſs doth not grow in all places, and chiefly not in the Eaſtern parts of the world, in which it is never found, nor will its ſeed ſown in the Earth there produce it, for it will only grow in the Weſtern parts, in which the Diſeaſe which it cureth, *viz.* the Scurvy is frequent. And this therefore happens through the great Wiſdom of the Creator, that where any Diſeaſes, through the nature of the place, are as it were vernacular or peculiar, there alſo familiar and ſpecifick

specifick Remedies against the same Diseases do grow plentifully. And (d) *Fabr. Hildan* writes: 'It is likely 'Nature is therefore backward in 'producing Scurvygrass in *Swisser-* 'land, because through Gods mercy 'this Country hath hitherto been free 'from this grievous Plague the Scur- 'vy. In those places which are not afflicted with the Scurvy, Scurvygrass doth seldom or rarely thrive, and that with difficulty, and although he himself, and his Collegues and Comrades, did with exact care sow it in their Gardens, nevertheless they could not raise one Plant of it from its seed. Again, in his Book *de Valetud. tuend.* p. d. he reports that in the year 1628. he made another tryal, if perhaps it would be produced, and carefully sowed the seed which he procured out of *Holland* in his Garden, which sprung up in plenty; to which he adds his Prayer, that it might not prove an unlucky *Omen* to the *Swissers*, and a Forerunner of this Disease, of which it is a Remedy. It is related by (f) *Hermann. Nicholai*, that in *Groenland* (whose Inhabitants

d *Fab. Hild de Valetud. tuend.* p. m. 646.

Cent 5 *Observ. Chirur.* 5. *p.* 308.

f *Herm Nich. Obs Chir. rar.* 97.

are infested with the Scurvy with that violence, that the motion of all their limbs is taken from them by it) and also in the Mountain of *Bares* of this Island, called **Tafelberg**, Scurvygrass and Sorrel grow so plentifully, that it hinders men from walking, and that these Plants always grow together, or near one another, because they ought not to be used asunder, lest singly taken by themselves they do hurt; for one abounds with a volatile salt, the other with a sowre one, from the mixture of which a middle quality results. He also describeth the manner how the *Groenlanders* use it, which is thus: They take the newly killed flesh of their Rain Deer, or some Fowl, and boiling it with Oats or Barley, make a *Plisan*, and this Broth they season with these Scorbutick Herbs, from whence ariseth a highly Medicinal nourishment, by the use of which their Bellies are so loosened, that the corrupt humours are evacuated, as if they had took a purging Medicine, and presently they recover, as if they were new born.

It grows plentifully in *England*, chiefly

chiefly about the River *Thames*: as *Lobelius* C. L. reports in *Friesland*, *Holland*; also about *Hamburgh*, and in other Maritime places of the *Lower Germany*, and grows freely about Fenny and Marshy places. With us it is common and frequently raised from the seed in Gardens, loving shady moist places, and to grow by Brooks sides. It grows sufficiently well in the Gardens of *Flanders*, and elsewhere. It flourisheth in *April* and *May*; the next year after it is sown, the seed ripens by degrees in *May* and *June*: (g) *Schwenckfelt* says, that he had green Scurvygrass (which was raised from the seed) in his Garden a whole year together, which he kept for the Juice. **Viebner** in his *Agriculture*, about the end of it writes: **Loffelkraut Saamen streuet man anss**, &c. that is, the seed of Scurvygrass is to be sown in the Spring, and afterwards it is to be removed and replanted; by which means it will thrive better and the Plant will be larger.

g *Schwenckf. lib. 2. stirp. siles. p. 262.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Qualities *and* Virtues *of* Scurvy-grass.

SCurvy grass is of the Classis of those Plants, which are of a hot and dry faculty (*h*), in the same degree with the third sort of green Water Cresses, and is not unlike it in quality and taste, (*i*) *Schroderus*. In *Greenland*, as it is noted by *Simon Paulus Quadripart. Botanic. p.* 209. it is almost insipid or tasteless. It is indowed with an opening and Diaphoretick power, rendring fixed and crude humours, volatile and spiritual, and resists putrefaction; from whence it is useful in the obstructions of the Mesentery, spleen, and diseases of the Hypocondryes. Therefore *Brunnerus* (*k*) sayes, Scurvygrass doth not onely wonderfully mend the *Arvina* or disorders of the Spleen, but also powerfully opens obstructions, it liquefieth, cuts, attenuates, and cleanseth Melancholly [mixed with Phlegmetick

h *Pilleter. Plant Synonym. p.* 1152.

i *Schrod. Pharm. Medic. Chym. lib.* 4. *Class.* 1. *p.* 50.

k *Brunn. Corfil.* 63. *p.* 337.

metick humours, and sends them to the Kidneys, and therefore doth happily cure the *Cacochymy* or vitious juices of the Body, proceeding from swollen, or great spleens, and that chiefly, if the decoction of it be made with whey of Goats Milk. It is profitable against the Dropsie. It procureth Womens courses. The seed is effectual in expelling by sweat the small Pox, and Measles, *Frider. Hoffman* (*n*). But chiefly Scurvygrass doth powerfully cure the Scurvy and its Symptomes; wherefore it is called *Scorbuticorum Levamon.* the solace or comfort of the Scorbutick, by *Johannes Johnston* (o) (a Physitian that will easily be allowed the chief of our Times). Upon what account it doth avail in the Scurvy is taught by *Sennertus* (p). It abounds with a volatile Salt of a certain bitterish Taste, for which cause it opens and penetrates those crude, gross humours, and renders them volatile, as the Chymist speaks; It discusseth and purgeth by Urine and Sweat; It strengthens the Bowels. Almost all modern Physitians do agree, that in the Scorbutick

Schwenkf. C. L. p. 262. Mab. Epitom. Instit. Med. l. 5. part. 2. ff. 2. c. 29. p. 662.

n *Frid. Hoff. Meth. Med. Wallejan. p. 14.*

o *Joh. Johns. in Notit. regni vegetab p. 302.*

p *Senn. l. 3. Med. pract. part. 3. ff. 2. Cap 4. p. 893.*

tick humour there abounds a gross and fixed salt, like that which is in smoked and dryed flesh, and this is proved by me in my *Tract. de variis seu Arthritide vaga Scorbutica.* If this Salt therefore shall be made volatile, it may be discussed and expelled with the more ease, but if the Scorbutick Salt be volatile, as it is in the running Gout, it is further attenuated, and fitted for discussion by the secret pores of the skin, by the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass, or because this Salt (*viz.* in the Scurvy) is most commonly acid, and therefore apt to cause such intolerable pains by the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass, it is drunk in and mortified. The chief *Antiscorbutick* power or vertue of Scurvygrass is occult or secret, as almost all modern Physitians do agree, as it also appears in my *Tractate de variis.* *Johannes Joachim Bechorus* (q) describes the vertue of Scurvygrass in these following Verses.

(q) In suo Parnass. Medicin. illustrato. p. 324.

Spoonwort doth warm, and also doth dry,
In the Scurvy 'tis a great Remedy,

B

It sends out all corrupt humours by sweat
With this your mouth gargel often, and
wet.
This Plant which deserves so much of
your praise
The Apothecaries use six several wayes.
It's Spirit, Syrup, Water procures health,
so doth its Salt conserve, and th Herb it
self.

Scurvygrass is not onely used inwardly, but outwardly also, as you may see hereafter in the one and twentieth Chapter of this Book.

CHAP. VI.

Of Medicines prepared from Scurvygrass in general, and in particular from its seed.

SCurvygrass hath (as other Plants likewise have) its Root, its Leaves, its Flowers, and its Seed, yet there is no part of it in use, but onely its Leaves and Seed. The Leaves of Scurvygrass are used inwardly, and out-

outwardly: If there be any occasion to use them inwardly, they ought to be employed fresh and new gathered, else the volatile salt, upon which its vertues chiefly depend, will vanish away.

There are many different *Formes* of *Medicines* made from its leaves; as 1. Sawces. 2. Decoctions. 3. Wine. 4. Infusions. 5. Waters. 6. Spirits. 7. Volatile Salt. 8. Oyle. 9. Conserve. 10. Syrups. 11. Electuaries, and Mixtures. 12. Essences. 13. Juice. 14. Magistery. Of all which, and of every one in particular, I intend to write. The seed also doth enter divers compositions, and is used both inwardly and outwardly, among which are these following: *Aqua Nephritica*, or the Water for the Stone in the Kidneys, which is described by *Bald. Timæus* (r) a Guldenslee, Thus:

r Bald Tim. post Epistolas ejus p. 451.

℞ Of the Seeds of { *Broom*, *Parsley*, *Gromwel*, *Wilde Carrots*, *Fennel*, *Anis*, *Chervil*,

Chervil,
Saxifrage,
Pimpernel,
Water Cress,
Scurvygrass,
Red Cicches or Sheep
Pease, of each a noun.

Being mixed together steep them in a sufficient quantity of Sack, and let them be distilled.

In the same place the same Author describes a Spleen water thus,

℞ Of the Seeds of
Butchers Broom,
Ashtree Keyes,
Anvee or Bishops weed
Chervil,
Rue,
Agnus Castus or chast Tree.
Cummin,
Anis,
Fennel,
Citron,
Scurvygrass,
Water Cress,
Card. Mar. or our Ladies Thistle
Ana. ℥. I.

Being

Being reduced to a gross powder, pour upon them of Wormwood wine a sufficient quantity, let them steep for three dayes, and afterwards let them be distilled.

Pillulæ Antiscorbutæ or Pills against the Scurvy of the same Author (s).

s Pag. 461.

℞ Of *The Extract of Quercetainus his Pills*
Malang. ʒ. 2.
The Extract of Senna ʒ. 1.
Rosin of Jallap ʒ. 1. gr. 6.
Vitriolat Tartar. gr. 13.
The Volatile Salt of Amber ℈. 1.
The Seeds of Scurvygrass.
Water Cresses.
Mustard Seed, of each ℈. 1. ß.

Mix them, and with the juice of SCURVYGRASS make a Mass for Pills.

The Decoction of Guaiacum wood by the same Author (t).

t Lib. 3. Cas. Med. 33 p. 165

Guai-

℞ Of
- *Guaiacum wood rasped* ℥. 2. ß.
- *The Bark of the same wood* ℥. ß.
- *Sarsaparilla* ℥ 1. ß.
- *Sussafras wood rasp'd* ℥. 6.
- *The Roots of Scorzonera,*
- *Enula Campain of each* ℥. ß.
- *The seeds of* Scurvygrass.
- *Water Cresses of each* ℥. ß.
- *The inner Bark of a Pine tree* ℥ 1.
- *Citron Pill,* ℥. ß.
- *Cinamen* ℥ 1.

Being cut and bruised, steep them in the waters of *Scurvygrass*, of *Water Cress*, of *Fumatory*, of each a *sufficient quantity* afterwards let them be boiled in a double Vessel.

The straining of this lb. 3.

The Syrup of the juice of Scurvygrass.

The Syrup of the juice of Water Cress.
of the juice of Fumetary,
of each ℥. 2.

Mix them the Dose is from ℥ 4. to ℥ 6.

The Seed is chiefly described in Nodles or little Bags; as for example.

The

℞ Of { The seeds of Scurvygrass,
of Rocket,
of Water Cress, of each ʒ1
The Leaves of Senna without stalk, ʒ 1. ß.
The Roots of Polypod.
of Black Hellebore.
of Jallap, of each ʒß.
The Bark of Ash tree,
of Tamarisk,
of Cappers, of each ʒ.2.

Being cut and bruised, make it into a Nodule with fine white linnen. Title it the *purging Nodule* for one Kan or *quart* of *Wine.*

It is also an Ingredient of the Spleenitick Essence of *B. Dom. D. Michaelis* which is this:

{ The Herb of Spleenwort, M. 3.
Mother of Time,
Dodder.
Harts-Tongue,
Milzadel,
The Flowers of St. Johns wort.
of each M. 1.

Broom

℞ Of *Brom Flowers* P. 2.
The Bark of Cappers,
of Tamarisk,
of Ash-Tree, of each ℥ 4.
The Roots of Polypode, of the Oak,
of Fern,
of Grass, of each ℥ 3.
of Herb Bennet ℥ 1. ß.
The Seeds of Butchers Broom.
of Ash tree Keyes seeds
an. ℥ ß.
of Scurvygrass,
of Water-Cress,
of each ℥ 2.
With the Spirit of Dodder and
Fumetery,
Make an Essence according to
Art.

CHAP. VII.

Of Sawces *made with* Scurvygrass.

IT is declared in the former Chapter there may be made many different Formes of Medicines from the Leaves of Scurvygrass, and among the rest *Embemma* or *Sawces*. What is signified by *Embemma* may be gathered from ἐμβάπτειν, i. e. *immergere*, *intingere*, to dip under, or dip into, and seemeth to be derived from thence, from whence the Latines call Sawces *Intinctus*, the Germanes name it, **ein Tuncte, ein Titsche**. Sawces are made of divers things; as for example, of Cappers, of the Pulp of Apples, with Pulp, or rather the Juice, of Lemmons and Wine, with the Roots of Horse Reddish grated, adding Vinegar unto it, with Mustard-seed ground small, either with Vinegar, or Must, or the Juice of Grapes, from whence it is called **Mustardt** by the Borderers. Sawces are also prepared of Water Cresses, and Wine, and Sugar.

gar. Also Sawces may be made of Scurvygrass, if, for example, its fresh gathered leaves be cut small, mixt with Sugar, and a sufficient quantity of Wine poured upon it. You may mix Scurvygrass and Water Cresses together, and prepare them the same way, or take of Scurvygrass very small cut or minced, and adde of juice of Lemmons or sowre Orenges, and so you will have a Sawce pleasant to the taste, and effectual against the Scurvy, for these kind of Sawces are mighty advantagious in the Scurvy, insomuch that the People of *Norway* are preserved from this Disease by the use of them, as is asserted by (u) *Gr. Horst.*

u *Gr. Horst. lib. 1. de tuend. San. c. 16. p. 72.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Decoction of Scurvygrass.

Eugalonus doth affirm, that he hath cured many Scorbutick Persons, onely with the Decoction of Scurvygrass. The leaves of the new Scurvygrass are to be boiled in Milk, or, if they be troubled also with a fever and heat, then boil them in Butter-milk (*w*), also in Whey, Wine, Ale, Beer, or Water, and let the Decoction thereof be drank several dayes together, if the leaves of Scurvygrass be used by themselves, they ought not to be boiled long, and if they are boiled with other ingredients, they ought to be added towards the end of the boiling, lest the volatile Salt do quite vanish away. There are many Decoctions described by Authors in which among the rest, the fresh leaves of Scurvygrass do not enter the decoction singly, and by themselves, but mixed with other things as well purgative as sudorifick,

w Vid. *Sennert. l. 3. Med. Pract. p. 5. sect. 2. c. 6. p. 619.*

ſick, of which ſort is the Decoction of (x) *Sennertus*.

x Sennert. l. 3. Med. pract. p. 3. ſ. 2. c. 6. p. 617.

℞ Of
- *The Roots of Cichory,*
- *of Fennel,*
- *of wild Rediſh, of each* ʒ 1.
- *of Wake Robin prepared* ʒ ſſ.
- *The Leaves of* Scurvygraſs.
- *of Water Creſs,*
- *of Brooklime, of each* M. 2.
- *of Card. Bened.*
- *of Fumetery,*
- *of Centaury the leſs,*
- *of Wormwood, of each* M. ſſ.
- *Let them be boiled in a cloſe Veſſel in whey of* Goats Milk, *or in* Reniſh *Wine* ℔ 4.

In the ſame place he hath this Decoction.

℞ *SCURVYGRASS.*
Water Creſſes of each part equal.
Brook lime halfe a part.

Let them be bruiſed in a ſtone Mortar, and let them be boiled in *Goats Milk* or *Whey*.

The

The Purging Potion of (y) *Matthias Martinus* in his Tract of the Scurvy.

(y) *Mat. Mart. p. M 667.*

℞ Of

The Leaves of Fumetery,
of fresh Scurvygrass,
of Brooklime,
of Maidenhair,
of Spleenwort,
of Agrimony,
of each M. 2.
of Scabiose,
of Miltwast,
of each M. ß.
The Cordial Flowers of each, P. 1.
Liquoris Root bruised ʒ 6.
The Leaves of Senna, ʒ 1.
Choise Rubarb.
The Bark of Indian Mirabalans prepar'd, of each, ℈ 4.
Raisins of the Sun stoned, ʒ 9.
Clean picked Barley, P. 1.
Schænanth or Camels hay ℈ 1.

Let them be boiled in *Whey* to the quantity of one pint, let them remain in infusion for a night, to the straining add,

Of the Syrup of Forestus against the Scurvy, ʒ 2.

Of

Of the repeated infusion of Roses,
Of Nicholas his Syrup of Cichory with Rubarb, of each ʒ ß.

Mix them for three doses to be taken in the mornings, with which there use to be voided much filthy melancholy.

The sweating Decoction of *China*, of the same Author, in the same Book. (z) 2 Pa. 713.

The Roots of China ʒ 2.
Sarsaparilla,
Scorzonera or Vipers Grass, of each ʒ 1. ß.
of Liquoris ʒ 6.
The Seeds of Meloris
of Cucumbers, of each ʒ 2.
The Leaves of Brooklime, M. 1. ß.
of Scurvygrass. M. 1.
The Flowers of Bugloss, M. ß.
Raisins of the Sun, ʒ 3.
Harts horn burned ʒ ß.
Rhodium wood rasped, ʒ 3.
Cinamon, ʒ 2.

With these being grosly bruised prepare a Decoction with *Barly Water*, or the *Broth* of an *Hen*

without Salt, it is extreamly good to procure sweat with.

The Decoction against the Scorbutick Consumption of the same (a) Author.

a Pag. 718.

℞ Of
- *The Bark of Cichory Roots,*
- *of Parsly Roots,* an. ℥ ß.
- *The Leaves of Spleenwort,*
- *of Cichory,*
- *of Miltwaste,*
- *of Brooklime,*
- *of Scurvygrass,*
- *of Fumetery,*
- *of Agrimony,*
- *of Roman Wormwood*
- *of each* M. ß.
- *The Cordial Flowers.* P. 1.
- *The seeds of Anise* ʒ 1.
- *of Endive,*
- *of Agnus Castus, or the Chaste Tree,*
- *of each,* ʒ ß.
- *Raisins of the Sun skin'd and stoned,* ʒ 6.
- *The Bark of Capper Roots,* ʒ 3.

Make a Decoction for a pint and half, in Beer or else in common water

water, and add to the strain-
ing

Of Ferestus his Syrup against the Scurvy, ℥ 1. ß.

Of Fumetery,

Of Cichory with Rubarb,

Of Endive, of each ℥ ß,

The Broth of an old Cock by the same (b) Author is much commended. b *Mat. Mart. p 668.*

Vipers Grass,

Polypodium, of each ℥ 1. ß.

Asparagus,

Bugloss, of each ℥ ß.

White-wine Tartar, or else of the Cream of Tartar,

The seeds of Carthamus or bastard Saffron bruised, of each ʒ 10.

of Anise,

of Carrawayes,

of each ʒ 2.

℞ Of *Gummy Turbith Roots ʒ 5.*

Salt Gem or Mountain Salt ʒ 2.

The Leaves of Senna of Alexandria, ℥ 2.

The Roots of Galingale,

of Ginger, of each ʒ 1. ß.

Cinna-

Cinamon ʒ 1.
The Flowers of Bugloss,
of Violets,
The Leaves of Agrimony,
of Milwast,
of Betony,
of Germander,
of Gout-ivy,
of SCURVYGRASS
of each M. 1.

All being bruised, let them be stuffed into the belly of an old Cock, and let them be boiled in three parts water, and one part White-wine; let this Decoction be used for divers dayes together.

Barbet hath this *Apozema* or Decoction.

Barb. lib. 4. Prax. cap. 8.

℞ Of
The Roots of Raddishes ʒ 3
of Fern ʒ 1.
The Leaves of Brooklime,
of Water Cresses,
of Scurvygrass,
of each P. 1.
Tamarinds ʒ 1.
The seeds of Smallage ʒ ß.

Boils it in Barly water, or Rhenish wine

wine, and in ʒ 24. of the straining dissolve,

Of the Syrup of the five opening Roots ʒ 2.

adding

Of Spirit of Vitriol 8. *drops.*

Mix them and make an *Apozema.*

Gregory Horstius his sweating Potion, which he describes (*d*) *Tract. de Tuend. San.* d *Lib.* 2. *c.* 4. *p. m.* 270.

The Roots of Devils bit,
of Sarsaparilla,
of true round Aristoloch, or Birthworth, an. ʒ 3.
The Herbs SCURVYGRASS, M. 1.
Sage,
Bettony,
Southernwood,
Rue,
Periwinckle, of each, P. 1.
The seeds of Columbine ʒ 2.

Boil them in the water of *Water-Cresses,* of *Brooklime,* of *SCURVYGRASS,* of each a like quantity, to the consumption of half the liquor, strain through a sieve or cloath with ʒ 6. of this decoction, 7 earth worms, which have

circles

circles about their necks, then add
of Treacle ʒ ß.
of Cinamon water ʒ 2.
of Spirit of SCURVIGRASS ʒ 1. ß.
of the mixture S. Vitriolate 8. dr.
mix them
℞ of this ʒ 1. ß. Add to it
of Oriental Bezoar-stone gr. 5.
of Spirit of Tarra sigill. ʒ 5.
mix them for one dose to procure sweat.

This *Apozem*, is commended by Dr. *John Michael Febr.* the *Worthy President of the Colledge of the Curiously inquisitive after Nature.*

e Dr *Joh Mich. Febr in sua Hiera, Picra. p.* 132. he there describes it, *vid. infra c*, 19.

The Decoction of *Forrestus*, which is opening, discussing, strengthening, which he describes. (f)

f *Lib.* 20. *Observ. H. p. M.* 298.

℞ *The Bark of the Roots of Cichory,*
of Parsly,
an. ʒ ß.
The Herb of Spleenwort,
Of Cichory,
of Miltwast,
of Brooklime,
of SCURVIGRASS,
of Fumetery,
of Agrimony,

of

of Roman Wormwood,
of each M.B.
The Cordial Flowers, of each P. I.
The Seeds of Anise ʒ I.
of Endive,
of Agnus Castus,
of each ʒ ß.
Raisins of the Sun stoned P. I.
The Bark of Capper Roots, ʒ ʒ.

Make a Decoction in Common water to a Pint and half, add to this being strained,

Of the Syrup against the Scurvy,
Of Fumetory,
Of Endive,
Of Cichory with Rubarb, of each ʒ ß. mix them.

This before cited Author writeth, that he hath not found a more efficacious experiment in the Scurvy, he (g) reports that he had ordered some the Decoction of Scurvygrass and Brooklime in common Beer. (h) *Hartman* commends for poor people in the Scurvy the Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood with Scurvygrass. (i) *Brannerus* writeth, that the Decoction of Milk or Goats Whey in which Scurvy Grass hath been boiled, is very pro-

g *Observ.* 12. *P. M.* 303.

h *Hartm. Prax. Chym. p. M.* 214.

i *Brown in Consil.* 30. *p.* 165.

profitable for those in diseases of Melancholly, and in Tumors, and swellings, which fear a flux of melancholy matter.

It is to be observed of many of the Decoctions before cited, that they are unpleasant, and that there is too great a quantity alotted for one dose. If Physitians of our Age should prescribe such, they would be deluded by their Patients. Therefore it behoves every Physitian, that he prescribes Medicine in a less quantity, and more grateful to the Pallat. Care is to be taken also in these kinds of Decoctions, lest that the Leaves of *Assaracabacca* be mistaken for the leaves of Scurvygrass, as was done in *Denmark* by pretenders to Physick, endeavouring to cure themselves and others, and to that purpose caused them to be infused, being bruised in Antiscorbutick potions, from the use of which Medicines, they fell into Vomitings, and so they suffered much pain and punishment, as a justly merited reward for their fooliish Physick, as is testified by *Simon Paulus* (k). But here in this place such a mistake

k Sim. Paul. Quadripart. Botan. Class. 2. p. 529.

is

is not to be feared, because our women commonly know Scurvygrass, but it were to be wished if the *Medicasters* of both Sexes, of which here are more than a few, that the Magistrate would lay some heavier punishment upon them, that they might not without Punishment kill so many as they do. *Galen* counts them to differ nothing from Thieves onely in this, that these get their Prey in Cities, and the other in Mountains and Woods. Nay he rightly affirms that they are much worse than Robbers, for they onely take away the money of Travellers, and are subject to be punished, but these are rewarded for taking away the mony together with the Life of the Sick.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Wine of Scurvygrass.

THis Wine made of the *Leaves* of *Scurvygrass* is prepared two several wayes, that is, either by Fermentation or without Fermentation; without Fermenting it is done thus,

Take Must or New Wine, not trod out with feet, through a Sack, but clear and squeezed forth by a Press, whilst it is yet new, and hath not hitherto fermented or worked; put it into a very clean Barrel, in which are great quantities of fresh gathered *Scurvygrass* leaves made pure and cleansed from all filth and dirt, and put into the Barrels, till they be filled to the middle, so that the Leaves and the New Wine may be of like quantities, and that the Vessels may be filled to the Top, the Barrel ought to be stopt up exactly, and so you will have in short time (if you have done as you

you should) a Wine clear, red, and almost sweet, almost equalling Sack in its relish, having sensibly both the smell and taste of Scurvygrass, yet not ungrateful to the Pallat.

Scurvygrass Wine is made by *Fermentation*, if in an open Vessel in which the *Must* doth work, you put in the Leaves of *Scurvygrass*, but not in so large quantities, whose taste 'tis true, will not be so pleasant to the Pallat, but is of great force and vertue in the Scurvy, insomuch that it doth exceed wormwood Wine, which is so much commended in the Scurvy.

The Causes hindring the Fermentation of the first sort of Wine are three: The first is the addition of the Leaves of Scurvygrass to the *Must* or *New Wine*, which hath not yet wrought, for it is otherways if it hath already begun to ferment, for then you can scarcely hinder it to proceed, wherefore (*l*) *Kirger* is in the right, (who saith) if the first degree of fermentation be begun, or be upon its increasing, it moves towards it height or state, it is not then any longer in

(*l*) *Kirg. de Ferm. §. 2. c. 8. pag. 137.*

the power of the chief Form to call back those parts that are already separated, or to hinder those from separating themselves. Secondly, the close stopping up the Vessel, and thereby denying a free space or convenient room, by that means the *Must* cannot rarifie it self, nor expand its parts, which rarification and expansion are absolutely necessary to cause Fermentation. Such mute or stifled Wines the *Germans* call **stumme Weine oder verhaltene Moste**, that is, stum or unworked Must.

Thirdly, By taking away the Ferment (or particles which cause the workings in the Must, by the addition of the great quantity of the Leaves of Scurvygrass. For the *Feces* or dregs of the Must (which is its Ferment, or that which causeth it to work) sticketh to these Leaves, and so is hindred in its operation, as it is done in the Wine called by the *Germans* **spahe Wein**, that is, *Stum*. When for the same purpose they put into Barrels filled with Must, or Juice of Grapes, the smooth and slender twigs of Ash, Birch, Tamarisk, or Hasel-

Hasel wood. But if the *Fæces* be not impeded, than by reason of their acidity with which they are endowed in a large proportion, upon the Score of their Salt, the *Must* having space enough can easily ferment, after the same manner that acid Ferments ferment the humours in our Bodies and are wont to excite and stir up Fevers; for it is the general opinion of modern Physitians, that the chief cause of Fevers is fermentation, which is more largely proved by Dr. *Thomas Willis* and *Kergerus*, by whose reasons being moved, I also embrace the same opinion, but after what manner, and with what ferments the feverish fermentation is performed, which is the cause of every fever (for in this Authors differ, and therefore) I think it convenient in this place to delineate, or give as it were a συναγωγὴν, or short account, as it were τῆς πυρετολογίας, or a discourse of Fevers, that so there may be an occasion started for a further inquiry into the Nature of the thing, reserving a Tract of this Subject to another time σὺν Θεῷ. *Kergerus.*

There are to be considered in this

feverish fermentation; the *ferments*, the *humors fermenting*; the *place in which the fermentation is made*, and *the time of the Fermentation*.

The *Ferments* are *Plagme*, *Coller*, the *Pancratick juice*, the *Salt* residing in our bodies (if they happen to be preternatural or unkindly constituted, and have acquired to themselves either an acide, or some other fermenting faculty) and poison.

The Humours fermenting in Fevers are the *Chyle* the *Lymphatick juice*, the *Blood*.

The place in which fermentation is made is threefold; the *Vessels* in which these humours are contained, *viz.* The *Venæ Lacteæ*, or *Milky Veins*; the *Lymphatick Vessels*, and the *Veins* and *Arteries*.

The *time* of the *Fermentation* is various upon the score of its duration; for Fevers, by reason of the diversities of their Ferment, on the account of their Qualities and quantities, and also the distance of the Vessels are either short or long, some of them prove *continual*, some again are *Intermitting*, and these happen either every

ry day, or return upon the third or fourth day, and these have their certain times of coming about and endings.

Intermitting Fevers or *Agues* are produced in the *Milky Veins*, from præternatural phlegm, from whence are phlegmatick and *Quotidian Agues*, commonly called Crude (of the Germanes **Hagan Fieber**) because the phlegmatick juice of the Crude nourishment in a weak stomack, being not rightly resolved and volatized, by its Ferment, it becomes sowr. From præternatural choller, *Bilious* and *Tertian Agues* are produced; and from the *Pancratick juice*, *Melancholy*, and *Quartan Agues*.

If in the *Lymphatick Vessels*, its juice shall grow sowr by reason of a strange Salt, and shall ferment there, there will arise Fevers joyned with *Catarhs* and Defluxions.

If the Blood do ferment in the *Veins* and *Arteries*, either the venal or arterial Blood (which is to be look'd upon as one and the same liquor by reason of its circulation, happily found out by Dr. *Harvy*) from

thence will arise *Continual Fevers*, as it happens the fermentation from divers ferments is in the Vessels near to, or remote from the Heart.

But if *Poison* be taken into or generated in the Body (which that such a thing may be, experience teacheth, and is sufficiently proved by *Sennertus*, *Zacutus Lusitanis*, and others) then there breaketh out malignant Fevers, as the *Measles*, *Small Pox*, *Spotted Fever*, and the *Plague* it self.

That the Blood may be made to ferment with venomes, appears from hence, that in such Cases there will come forth *Bubo's* and *Parotides*, that is angry swellings in the Groin, under the Arm-pits, and behind the ears, also other little swellings, and after Death the Body will be puffed up and swolne. This saving every mans judgment, I thought fit to add ὡς ἐν παρόδῳ, and *by* the *by*, and now I return where I left.

m *Sennert*, *l* 3. *Med. Prac.* ſſ. 2. c. 8.

Sennertus(*m*) doth direct this Physical Wine.

The

℞ Of
- *The Roots of Sarsaparilla,*
- *of China,*
- *The Wood of Sassafras,* an. ℥ 2.
- *The Roots of Rhodium,*
- *of Avens, or Herb Bennet,*
- *of Vipers grass,* an. ℥ 1.
- *Harts Tongue,*
- *Germander,*
- SCURVYGRASS,
- *Wormwood,* an. M. 2.
- *Of the best Cinnamon,* ℥ 6.
- *Raisins bruised,* ℔. 1.

Pour *Wine* upon them, or which is more convenient *Must*, to the quantity of half an *Amphora*, that is take three Gallons, and so make a Physical Wine.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Infusion of Scurvygrass.

WHat Infusions are, is commonly known, as to wit, let Physical things be steeped in a convenient Liquor, that they may yield their Vertue to it, and put them in a warm or hot place, in a stone or glass Vessel.

So you may also infuse the Leaves of SCURVYGRASS, sometimes by themselves, and sometimes with Alteratives, Purgatives, Diureticks and Sudorificks, and mixed together, and that in Wine, Ale, Milk, Whey, Butter-Milk, *&c.* as will appear by these following examples:

The Infusion of *Matth. Martinius*,

℞ Of *The Leaves of* Scurvygrass, M. 2.

Put them for a night into ℥ 5. of *Goats Whey*, or let them be boiled in MB, moderately warm, and being strained hard out, mix with it

of

of Foreſtus *his Syrup againſt the Scurvy,*
Or of the Syrup of the Juice of Sorrel, ʒ 2.
And let it be drank Cold.

The ſame Authors Alterative Wine,

℞ Of { *The Leaves of Brooklime,*
of Water Creſſes,
of Scurvygraſs, an: M. 1.

Bruiſe them and ſteep them in the *diſtilled* liquor of Radiſhes and a fourth part of *Wine*, or in all *White-wine*, to the quantity of about a quart, and hang in the ſtraining of the Liquor this following Nodule, or little Bag,

℞ Of { *Galengal* ʒ 2.
Spikenard ʒ ß.
The beſt Cinamon ʒ 1. ß.
Engliſh Saffron ϑ 2.

And make a ſlight boiling, drink the ſtraining Morning and Evening.

The Wine of SCURVYGRASS of (*n*) Sennertus.

℞ *Of freſh gathered* SCURVYGRASS *ſome handfuls, beat them very ſmall and*

(*n*) Sennert. *l.* 5. *Med. pract.* p. 3. *t.* 2. *c.* 9. p. 243.

and pour upon them Of Rheniſh wine ſome pints, put it in a glaſs, let it ſtand in a Cellar three dayes, afterwards let it be ſtrained for uſe.

(o) Senn. l. 3. Med. Prac. part. 5. ſſ. 2. c. 8. pag. 617.

The ſame Authors (o) Infuſion.

℞ Of { *The Roots of Wilde Radiſh*, ℥ 1. SCURVYGRASS, *Water Creſſes*, *Brooklime*, *Fumatery*, *of each* M. 1.

being bruiſed in a marble Mortar, pour upon them of Milk or Whey a pint and half, let them ſtand 12 hours in a warm place, afterwards let it be ſtrained, and adde to the ſtraining

of Saffron ℈ 1:
Cinnamon, ʒ 1. ſſ.
Strong Cinamon Water ʒ ſſ.
Mix them.

OR

℞ Of { *Water Creſſes*, SCURVYGRASS, ana. M. 2. *Galangal*, *Cinamon*, ana. ℥ 2. *Wild-Radiſh Roots* ʒ. ſſ.

Bruiſe them all in a Stone Mortar, and pour upon them a ſufficient quantity

quantity of *Whey*, let them ſtand in a warm place for a night, and ſtrain them out in the morning.

The Infuſion of Dr. *Bald. Timæus* of Guldenflee. *Lib. 3. Caſ. Med. 34. p. 165.*

℞ *Of freſh wild Radiſh Roots, cut into round ſlices* ℥ iv. *pour upon them of Rheniſh wine,* ℔ iv.

Let it ſtand in Infuſion for 3. dayes and then ſtrain it afterwards.

℞ *Of freſh leaves of* SCURVYGRASS,
of Water Creſſes,
of Brooklime, ana. M ii.

Cut them and beat them in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them the former ſtraining, let them ſtand for a day and a night, then preſs them ſtrongly out with a Preſs, and filther it through a whited brown paper. for nice people you may add a little Sugar.

OR

℞ Of { *Freſh* SCURVYGRASS,
Water Creſſes, an. M. ii.
Fumatery,
Wormwood,
Pimpernel, ana. M. 1. ſ.

Aſh

Ash-tree Bark, ʒ i.
Juniper Berries ʒ i. ſ.
Enula Campane Roots, ʒ i.
Cichory Roots, ʒ vi.

being cut and bruiſed groſly, put them in a little Barrel, and pour upon them of *new Wine* or *new Ale* ſix gallons; after it hath worked well, and is clear, take of it twice or thrice in a day from ʒ *vi.* to ʒ *x.* or more, as you think fit.

You may order this following.

℞ Of { SCURVYGRASS, *Water Creſſes*, *Brooklime*, ana. M. ii. *Raddiſh Roots cut into ſlices*, N°. i.

put them into a ſufficient quantity of the beſt *White-wine*.

You may take a Wine Glaſs full of the ſtraining of it when you pleaſe, or if you will ſweeten it with Sugar.

OR

℞ Of { SCURVYGRASS, *Water Creſſes*. *Fumatery*, ana. M. i.

Pour upon them a ſufficient quantity of

of *Whey*, let them ſtand in a glaſs cloſe ſtopt for a nights time, in the morning ſtrain it out hard, the doſe is ʒ *iii.*

The Phyſical Wine of Dr. *Fredrick Deckers.* q *Fred. Deck. in notis & Obſ. in Prax. Barb. p.* 148.

℞ Of SCURVYGRASS,
Water Creſſes,
Wall Rue, ana. M. i.
Wild Raddiſh Roots,
Polypod Roots, ana. ʒ ii.
Black Hellebore Roots,
Jalap, ana. ʒ i.
Choice Senna Leaves ʒ i.
The yellow Rind of an Oringe ʒ ii,
Strong Cinamon ʒ i. ß.
Cruce Tartar, ʒ iii.

being cut and groſly bruiſed, ſow them in a bag, and put them in a ſtone pot, and pour upon them of *White* or elſe *Rheniſh wine* two quarts. Take a draught of this in the morning.

Nodules belong to Infuſions (r) *Sennertus* deſcribes this Nodule. r *Senn. lib.* 3. *Med. Pract. part.* 5. *ſ.* 2. *cap.* 6. *p.* 617.

Brook-

℞ Of *Brooklime*,
Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses, ana. M. i.

Bruise them and infuse them in *Rhenish Wine*, afterwards let it be pressed hard out, and in the straining infuse this following Nodule.

The Seeds of Water Cresses, half an ounce.
Cinamon,
Cloves,
Mace, *of each* ʒ i.

Give a draught of this every day.

Brunnerus prescribes this:

Brun. Consil. 30. p. 167.

℞ Of
The Roots of Fennel,
Cichory,
Asparagus, ana, ʒ ii. ß.
The Seeds of Anise ʒ ii.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Agrimony,
Dodder,
Maidenhair, an. M. ß.
The Leaves of Senna of Alexandria, ʒ i.
The Roots of Polypod. of the Oak, ʒ ß.
The Best Rubarb, ʒ iii.

of

of Mechoacan ʒ ii.
Choice Cinamon, ʒ i. ß.
Spikenard, ℈ i.
Ginger, ℈ ii.

Of these being cut and bruised make according to Art, a Nodule.

These following Nodules are to be found in *Tract. de variis*, or *Arthrite. vag. Scorbut. Cap.* 8, *p.* 106, 107.

℞ Of
The Herbs SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Germander,
Polypod, ana. M. i.
The Roots of wild Raddish,
Fern,
Polypod. ana. ʒ. ii.
The Bark of Capers,
Tamarisk, an. ʒ i. ß.
The Flowers of noble Liverwort,
of Cichory, an. P. i.
Senna Leaves without Stalks, ʒ i.
The Roots of Black Hellebore,
of Rubarb, an. ʒ i. ß.
The yellow of Oringe Peel, ʒ ii.
Choice strong Cinamon, ʒ i.
Clean Crude Tartar, ʒ ß.

being

being cut and bruised make a Nodule with fine white Linnen, intitle it the purging Bag for one Can of Wine, of which it is good to take every Morning and Evening a wine Glass full.

℞ Of
The Herbs Betony,
Germander,
Rosemary,
Fumatery,
Dodder,
Spleenwort,
Melt-wast,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime, an. P. 2.
The Roots of Polypod. ℥ ß.
Black Hellebore, ʒ vi.
The Flowers of Water-Lillies,
Arabian Lavander,
Rosemary an. P. 1.
Senna Leaves without Stalks,
℥ i. ʒ ii.
Of Anniseeds,
Fennel Seeds, an. ʒ i. ß.
The purest crude Tartar, ℥ ß.
Salt of Tartar, ʒ i.

Let them be cut and bruised, and make a Nodule with fine white linnen

linnen according to Art.
Title the purging Bag for one Kan of *Wine.*

OR

There may be prescribed this Nodule.

℞ Of
- *The Herb* SCURVYGRASS, *Brooklime*, ana. M. i.
- *Senna leaves without stalks*, ℥ i. ß.
- *The Flowers of Cichory. P.* ii.
- *The Roots of Polypod, of Black Hellebore*, an. ℥ ß.
- *of Jalap*, ʒ vi.
- *The Seeds of* SCURVYGRASS, *of Anise*, an. ʒ i. ß.
- *The best Cinamon*, ʒ i.
- *Pure white Tartar*, ℥ ß.

Being cut and bruised make a Nodule with fine white Linnen, Title it the *Purging Bag for one Kan of Wine.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Water of Scurvygrass.

THis water is made of the fresh Leaves of *Scurvygrass* artificially distilled in a *Balneo Mariæ*, water being first poured upon them. (t) *Forestus* among distilled Liquors, highly commends the Water of *Scurvygrass* distilled in Sand; insomuch that they report, by the constant use of it, it will cause the black colour both of the whole body and the Thighs to vanish away. With this water, mixed with other things, variety of Potions may be made, and Powders, and other *Antiscorbutick Medicines* may be given in it. *Compound Scurvygrass* waters are described by several Authors, of which the Chief are these which follow:

t *For lib 20. Observ. 1. p. 300.*

The Scorbutick water of (u) *Quercetanus*.

u *Querc. cap. 7. Pha mac.*

The

Of { *The Bark of Cappers,*
of Tamarisk,
of an Ash-Tree,
Polypode Roots of the Oak, an. ℥ ii.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses,
The Tops of Balm,
Agrimony,
Mellwaste,
Germander,
Ground Pine, an. M. ii.
The Seeds of Fennel,
Anise,
Carduus benedict, an. ℥ i. ß.
The Flowers of Broom,
Centaury the less,
S. Johnswort,
Elder,
Wild Time, ana. P. ii.

Let all be infused for three dayes in
Plantain Water,
Whey, an. lb iii.
Strong White Wine, lb iv.
Oxymel of Scylls, lb i.

Then strain it out hard, add to this Liquor
of the Trochises of Cappers,
of Diolace, an. ℥ vi.

Afterwards distill it in Ashes to dryness: the dose is ʒ ii. in the morning three hours before eating to be continued for several dayes together, according to the greatness of the Disease.

The Scorbutick water of (w) *Tobias Doncrelius.*

w *Tob. Donc in Dispensatorio ipsius, cap.* 17. c. m. 132.

℞ Of *Strong and biting wilde Radish roots*, ℔ iv.
Polypode of the Oak, ʒ i. ß.
The Bark of Capper roots, ʒ ß.
Fennel seeds, ʒ i.
Cardamons, ʒ ii.
Saffron, ʒ i.

Cut the Radish roots into thin round slices, but let the other things be so subtilly powdered, and put them altogether into ℔ ß. of *Rhenish Wine*, let them stand in infusion in a warm place for eight dayes, the Vessel being shaken once or twice every day afterwards add

Of the Waters of SCURVIGRASS, *Brooklime, Water-Cresses*, and ℔ i. ß.
True Ground-Pine,
The Compound-Water

of

of Fumatery, an. ℔ i.
Whey of Goats milk, ℔ i. ß.
Mix them and distil them in a B. M. with a gentle Fire.

The Scorbutick Water of (x) *Sennertus* described thus:

x Senn. l. 3. Med. Prac. part. 5. ß. 2. c. 6. pag. 621.

℞ Of
The Bark of Tamvrisk,
of an Ash Tree,
Caper Roots,
The Roots of Polypod. of the Oak,
The Opening Roots, an. ℥ i.
Gentian, ℥ vi.
Ellecampaine,
Wake Robin,
Citron Peel, an. ℥ ß.
Ground Pine,
Germander,
Carduus benedict. an. M. i.
Trochies of Wormwood,
of Cappers, an. ℥ i.
Rocket Seeds, ℥ ß.
being bruised add to them
Of *strong wild Raddish roots* ℔ 1. ß.
Water Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS.
Brooklime,
Fumatery, an. ℔ iii.

Mix them with the others, and when they are bruising, pour upon them, and let them infuse in it.

Of Rheniſh Wine,
Of the Water of Dodder,
Of Carduus Benedictus, an. q. s.

Diſtill them.

The Scorbutick Water of Dr. *Michael Doringius* deſcribed by *Sennertus* (y);

y Sen. lib. jam citat.

4 Of

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Creſſes,
Brook-lime,
Monywort,
Celandine the leſſer,
Hawkweed, ana. M. i.
The Cordial Flowers, an. ʒ. i.
Marigolds, ʒ ſs.
The Roots of Gentian ʒ i. ſs.
Sweet ſmelling Garden Reed, ʒ vi.
Elecampain,
Wake-Robin, an. ʒ ſs.
Dryed Citron Peel,
Dryed Oringe Peel, an. ʒ iii.
Trochiſe de Eupatore or Agrimony ʒ vi.

The

The Seeds of Dodder ʒß.
of SCURVYGRASS,
of Water Cresses,
of Anise,
of Fennel, an. ʒ ii.

Infuse them for three dayes in the waters

Of Fumatery,
Dodder,
Carduus benedictus, an. ℔ iii.
Strong White Wine ℔ i.
Compound Balm Water, ℔ ß.

According to Art distill it in Glass Vessels in a MB putting into the nose of the Alimbeck a Nodule, made with ʒ *ii*. spec. Diambræ.

Another Water of the same Authors in the *aforesaid place* (z).

z p. 622.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Cresses,
Fumatery,
Vervain,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.
The Flowers of Broom,
St. Johns Wort,
Borrage,
Bugloss, ana. M. ß.

The Roots of Ellecampaine
The great Celandine, an. ʒ vi.
Citron Peel, ʒ ß.
Trochiſes of Rubarb ʒ v.
Seeds of Dodder,
Aniſe,
Fennel, an, ʒ ß.
Galingal, ʒ vi.

Infuſe them three days in the waters
Of Fumatery,
Dodder,
Carduus Benedictus,
Strong White Wine,
Malaga Sack, an. ℔ i. ß.
Diſtill it according to Art in Glaſs Veſſels, hanging in the Alimbeck a Nodule of Species Diambræ, ʒ ii.

Another water of *Sennertus* (a) in the *ſame place.* a Sen. p. 623.

The Roots of Vipers Graſs,
Sarſaparilla, an. ʒ ii.
The Bark of Tamarisk,
of Aſh tree, an. ʒ i. ß.
Freſh SCURVYGRASS,
Water Creſſes,
Brooklime,

Mon-y

℞ Of
- *Monywort*,
- *Maudlin*,
- *Ground Pine*,
- *Miltwaste*,
- *Germander*,
- *Balm*, an. M. ii.

The Seeds of our Lady Thistle,
- *Columbine*,
- *Carduus benedict.* an. ʒ ß.
- *Fennel*, ℈ ii.

The Flowers of Broom,
- *St. Johnswort*,
- *Elder*,
- *Centaury the less*, an. M. i.

Infuse them in *Whey*, *Fumatery water*, (or the water of *Water Cresses*) or *White wine*, ana. ℔ iv. Distill the Liquor in Ashes, give of it in a morning ʒ *ii.*

Another of the same *Author* in the *same place.*

℞ Of
- SCURVYGRASS,
- *Water Cresses*,
- *Brooklime*, an. M. iv.
- *Monywort*,
- *Wormwood*,
- *Fumatery*,

Scordium

Scordium,
Arsemart,
Balme,
Germander,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.
Sarsaparilla,
Guaiacum wood, an ℥ iii.
The distilled water of Water Cress
Agrimony,
White Wine, ana. q. s.

Distill them.

Another of the same *Author* in the *same place.*

Water Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. iii.
Wormwood,
Stonecrop the lesser, an. M. ii.
The Roots of Wilde Radishes cut into round and thin slices, ℔ iv.
Scorzon. or Vipers grass roots, ℥ i.
℞ Of *The Bark of Capper Roots*,
of Tamarisk, an. ʒ iii.
Fennel Seeds, ʒ vi.
Grains af Paradice,
Cardamons,
Saffron, ana. ʒ i.

Pour

Pour upon them
of Rhenish Wine, ℔ xvi.
The Distilled Water of Scurvygrass,
of Fumatery, an. ℔ i.
Goats Whey ℔ ii.

Let them stand in a warm Bath for a day, afterwards distill them, and give every day ʒ iii. of this distilled Liquor.

Another of the same *Author* in the *same place*.

℞ Of SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Cresses,
Arsemart,
Monywort, an. M. i.
Germander,
Ground Pine,
Scordium, ana. M. ß.
Roots of Elecompaine,
of Fern,
of Oris,
of Assarabaca,
of Vipers grass,
of Sarsaparilla, an. ʒ i.
Bark of Tamarisk,
Cappers,
Ash Tree, an. ʒ ii.

Flowers

Flowers of Elder,
Borrage, an. M. ß.
Juniper Berries bruised, ʒ iii.
Citron Peel,
Cinamon, an. ʒ iii.
Indian Spikenard,
Saffron, an. ʒ ii.
Seeds of Rochet,
Nettles,
Fennel, an. ʒ i. ß.

Pour upon them

Of the Water of Bugloss,
Balme,
Water Cresses, an. iii. par.
Juice of Lemmons,
Vinegar of Glove Gilly-flower,
of Elder, an. i. part.

Digest them some dayes in a close Vessel, afterwards press out the juice, distill this expressed liquor in *Balneo* to the consistance of Sope; pour upon the Remaining part

Of the distilled Water of Oxymel of Scylles ℔ i.
Of White Wine, ℔ iii.

Digest them some dayes and distill it again.

Another of the same *Author* in the same place (*b*) to mix with Wine, when you drink.

b p. 649.

℞ Of *Fresh* SCURVYGRASS, M. vi.
Water Cresses,
Harts Tongue, an. M. ii.
Sarsaparilla, ℥ iii.
Raisins of the Sun bruised ℔ ß.
Juice of Brooklime ℔ ß.
of Sorrel, ℔ iii.
Distill them in *Balneo*.

Gregory Horstius (*c*) describes such kind of Waters, of which sort this is one.

c Greg. Horst. Observ. 26. p. 253.

Wild Radish Roots, ℔ i.
The Roots of Polypody,
Licorish, an. ℥ iii.
Cappers, ℥ i. ß.
The Herb Water Cresses,
Bunck or Winter Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. vi.
Fumatery, M. iv.
Bettony,
Fluelling, an. M. ii.
Fennel Seeds, ℥ i. ß.
The best Tartar *well washed and* puri-

purified ʒ ii. Put them into *distilled Whey*, let them stand in a warm place for eight days, then distill it in MB, the Dose is ʒ *iv.* every day, for eight dayes together.

Another of the same *Author* in the *same place* (d).

(d) *Observ.* 35. p. 277.

℞ Of *The Roots of wilde Radish*, ℔ i.
Cichory, ℔ ß.
Polypody,
Liquoris, an. ʒ iii.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Baurak or Winter Cresses,
an. M. viii.
Betony.
Fluelling, an. M. ii.
Fennel Seeds ʒ i. ß.
The best Tartar several times washed and made clean, ʒ ii.

Let all these be fresh and green, if possible; Infuse them in *distilled Whey*, for the space of eight days, then distill them in MB. Dose is ʒ iii with *Syrup* or *Juice* of *Fumatery*, ʒ ß.

The

The *Antiscorbutick Water* of *Hadrianus* (a) *a Mynscht.*

e *Hadrian. a Myn. in Armentorio Medico Chymico ss. 19. p. 314.*

℞ Of
The Roots of wild Radish cut in slices, ℔ i.
Polypody, ℥ ii.
Angelica,
Masterwort,
Ledoary, an. ℥ i. ß.
The shavings of Guaiacum wood,
of Sassafras,
Sweet smelling Reed,
Galingal the less, an. ℥ i.
Cardamons the less,
Saffron,
Fennel Seed,
The Bark of Cappers,
of Tamarisk, an. ʒ vi.

Being cut and bruised, infuse them in ℔ *i.* of *Malaga Sack*, for eight dayes, in a warm place, shaking the vessel once or twice every day,

afterwards add

Of the Waters of Water Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS,
The lesser Nettles,
Stonecrop,
The lesser Celandine,

Mony-

Monywort,
Fumatery, an. ℔ i.
Mix them,
And draw it off in MB by a Limbeck.

The Compound Water of *Matthæus Martinius* (f).

℞ Of { *The Leaves of Water Cresses*,
Winter Cresses, an. M. iv.
Gout-ivy or Groundpine
Arsmart,
Balm, ana M i.
Monywort,
Wormwood,
Scordium,
Fumatery, an. M. i. ß.
Fresh SCURVYGRASS, M vi.
Brooklime, M. iii.
Sarsaparilla roots, ʒ ii. ß.
Shavings of Guaiacum Wood, ʒ iii. ß.
The Seeds of Anise,
Fennel, an. ʒ ii.
The Waters of Winter Cresses,
Agrimony,
Wormwood,
The best white Wine, an. q. s.
Distill it according to Art.

f *Mat. Mart. in Tract. de Scorbuto. p.* 681.

Ano-

Another of the same Author in the *same place.*

℞ *Strong wild Radish Roots*, ℔ iv.
The Roots of Polypody of the Oak, ʒ i. ß.
The Bark of Capper Roots, ʒ ß.
Fennel Seeds, ʒ i.
Cardamon, ʒ ii.
Saffron, ʒ i.
Winter Cresses, M. iv.
Wormwood,
Scordium, an, M. iii.

Cut the Radish Roots into thin slices, and let the rest be bruised, and put them altogether in *Rhenish Wine* ℔ xvi. Let them stand in a warm Bath for 8 daies, in a convenient Vessel.

After which add of

The Water of SCURVYGRASS,
Fumatory, an, ℔ i.
Goats Whey, ℔ i. ß.

Distill them all in MB.

The Water for the Spleen of Dr. *Baldasser Timæus* (g) of Guldenstee, which is to be found after his Medicinal Epistle.

(g) p. 443.

℞ Of
Spleenwort,
Tamarisk,
Dodder,
Fumatery,
Maidenhair,
Chervell,
Wormwood,
Wall Rue,
Germander,
Water Cresses,
Scurvygrass,
Brooklime,
Steeled Wine (i. e.) in which Steel hath been quenched.
The Water of Balm,
Fumatery, an. ℔ i.

Let them stand in digestion for a day and a night in MB, then distill them.

Another of the *same Author* (h).

h *Lib.* 3. *Cans. Medic.* 33. *pag.* 164.

℞ Of
The fresh Herbs of Brooklime, M. iii
SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses, an. M. ii.
Fumatery,
Sorrell,
Cichory, an. M. i.
New Citrons, Numb. iii. or iv.

Cut

Cut them and beat them in a stone Mortar, pour upon them a *sufficient quantity* of *Goats VVhey*. Distill them.

Aqua Polychresta Rolfincii against the Scurvey, and a sickly complexion, which is described by *Johannes Dodov*. **Hanneman**, in *Prodromo Lexici Medic*. (i)

i Pag. 77, 78.

The Bark of Capper Roots,
Tamarisk,
Ash tree,
The Roots of Cichory,
Briony,
Polypody,
Swallow wort,
Asparagus,
Parsly,
Vipers grass, an. ℥ iii.
China Roots,
Sarsaparilla,
Wilde Time, an. ℥ iii.
The Leaves of Agrimony,
Pontick Wormwood,
Centaury the lesser,
Germander,
♃ Of SCURVYGRASS,

Dodder,
Fumatery,
Hyssop,
Balm,
Water Cresses,
Sage, an. M. ii.
The shavings of Guaiacum wood, ℥ i.
of Sassafras,
of Red Sanders, an. ℥ iii.
The seeds of Smallage,
Parsly,
Anise,
Citron,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ ii.
The Flowers of Elder,
Broom,
Water Lillies,
Hops, an. M. iii.

All being dried and cut, steep them 3 days and nights in very good *White Wine*, a sufficient quantity; distill them in a Copper with an *Alimbeck* and *Refrigeratory*, save the first and second Spirit by themselves, or of all these things digested 6 days and nights, and then strained hard thorow

thorow a linnen cloath, and the strainingput into an earthen Body. Distill a Spirit, which keep by it self.

The distilled Liquor of Sarsaparilla of the *same* Author, which is described by me in my *Tract de variis* (k).

k *Cap.* 13. *pag.* 235. 236.

℞ *The Roots of Sarsaparilla*, ℥ ii.
China sliced, ℥ i.
Cichory,
Scorzonera or Vipers grass, an. ℥ ß.
Bark of Cappers,
Tamarisk,
Rhodium wood, an. ℥ ß.
The fresh Leaves of
the lesser Celandine,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Fumatery,
Maidenhair,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.

Cut and bruise them, then pour upon them
The Water of Cichory,
Fumatery,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ℔ *i.* ß.

Let them ſtand in a Bath for three dayes, then preſs out the Liquor into a glaſs Body, and diſtill it with a gentle fire of Aſhes, till the ingredients are become a rotten ſlime.

The diſtilled Liquors of *Drawitzius* *Tit.* 5. (*l*) of the Scorbutick Head Ache. *l Par.* 217.

℞ *Juice of Borrage,*
Bugloſs, an. ℔ i.
The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Fumatory,
Water Creſſes,
Houſleak, an. M. i.
Spec. Diarrhodon Abbatis, ʒ ii.

Diſtill it in MB, and reſerve the diſtilled Liquor in a glaſs, whoſe Doſe for one time is ʒ *iii.* or from three to ʒ *viii.* To every Doſe you may add a *Dram* of *Cinnamon Water.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Spirit of SCURVYGRASS.

OF all the Medicines which are made of SCURVYGRASS, there is none more efficacious, nor none more in use, than its *Spirit*; which by reason of its *Volatile Salt*, and *Oyl*, with which it is impregnated, doth conveniently contain within it self the whole Scorbutick Power and Vertue, which is lodged in a large quantity of the Plant; and you may draw a burning Spirit from it as well as from wine. *This Spirit* is made either without Fermentation or with Fermentation. That which is made by *Fermentation* is commended by *Sennertus* (*m*), who writes, that the Artifice of preparing it consists in *Digestion* and *Fermentation*, and, says he obtained from *Johan. Buttnerus*, an Apothecary of *Gorlick*, a Spirit of Scurvygrass (which he had prepared artifi-

(*m*) *Sennert*, l. 3. *Med Prac.* part. 3. sect. 2. c. 6. p. 624.

Lib 5. *C.* 8. *part.* 3. *sect.* 2. c. 9. p. 343.

artificially by Fermentation and Distillation) which retained the smell and taste of the Plant, and was inflamable, like Spirit of Wine. *Simon Paulus* (*n*) in the Book often cited, proposeth this following way to prepare this Spirit.

n Sim. Paul. Class. 3. p. 268.

℞ Of fresh *Scurvygrass* as much as you please, bruise it in a marble Mortar, and being put into a convenient Vessel with water hardly warm, or which is better, sprinkled or moistened with its own raw juice in which a little yest of Beer or Ale is dissolved, and slightly sprinkled with Salt. When it is well mixed together, set aside the Vessel, being exactly stopped with dow (which stopping is absolutely necessary, because of the fugitive nature of its volatile salt) into a Cellar; let it stand till it breath forth a smell into the Air, like that which proceeds from fresh *Scurvygrass* bruised, which when you observe, distill it in MB. and you will have the *Spirit of Scurvygrass*.

Rolfincius (*o*) about Fermentation, perswades that it should be done with Spirit of Wine by that means

o Rolf lib 3. Chym. in Art. form. redal. p. 133.

to

to save the Volatile Salt. But in his Second Corolary in *lib. 1. cit. loc.* he sayes Fermentation doth not altogether destroy it, but excites and sends off a great part of it, insomuch that Spirit of Wine poured upon Scurvygrass and sorgotten was found to be plainly sowre, from which the most generous sulphurous Spirit was fled away. They which perform the distillation of Spirit of *Scurvygrass* with Spirit of Corn, poured upon the fresh Herb, do get an excellent Spirit that way; of which sort is that which was communicated to me by Dr. *Fehr*, and as you may find in another place, heretofore I was wont to prepare it thus; *viz. in Tract. de variis* (p) I have described it after this manner.

(p) Cap. 13. p. 117.

℞ Fresh *Scurvygrass*, full of juice, whole and not bruised, as much as you please, pour upon it the Spirit of Wheat or Rye (not the rectified Spirit of Wine, which for the Reasons I have given *in my aforesaid Tract*, is not so convenient) to the one half of its quantity, and distill it in a Copper Body, pour this Spirit upon fresh Herbs, and so distil it, which repeat

several

several times as before, then rectifie it, and reserve it for use. *Note*, that the oftner the Spirit is drawn off of fresh herbs, it will be the stronger, and so will not need to be rectified. This Spirit is not onely peculiarly advantagious against the *Scurvy*, but also is commended by many, in the weakness of the stomach, and in the Colick. One time I prescribed it to a certain Person of Quality, who was too gross and corpulent, who extold it much, because by the use of it he became more active and nimble. The Dose of it may be from 10. to 20. or 30 drops in a convenient vehicle, *viz.* in Wine, Ale, Beer, Broth of Beef, or Chicken, Buttermilk, Whey, or any distilled Water, as also in Wormwood Wine; but it is best in Milk, for the Reasons which I have alledged in my *Tract de uariis* (q). You may also commodiously mix it with *Tincture* of *Tartar*, *Spirit* of *Tartar*, or with the opening Spirit of *Penotus*, with the essence of Steel, essence of Fumatery, the Bezoartick Tincture, Tincture of Treacle, the Anodine essence, Elixir *Proprietatis*, and according

q *Cap.* 12. p. 192.

ding

ding to acircumstances. If any desire a *Compound Spirit* of *Scurvygrass*, they may mix with it Sea *Radish Roots*, *Brooklime*, *Water Cresses*, &c. and distill it according to Art. Of which sort is the simple Antiscorbutick Spirit of *Dr. Michaelis*.

℞ *The Herb* Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Dittander,
The roots of Sea Radishes,
Wake Robin, aa. q. v.

Being slightly cut and bruised pour upon them Spirit of *Elder Berries* made by Fermentation to the height of three fingers, digest them for three dayes in MB, with a gentle heat, the Vessel being well stopped, then distill them. If you add to this *Penotus* his opening Spirits it will then become the Compound *Antiscorbutick* Spirit of the said Author.

Drawitz. Tit. 3. Of the Scorbutick Lakmung *p.* 153. commends this Spirit.

℥ *Strong*

℥ *Strong Spirit of Tartas*, ℔ i.
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ iv.

With which being mixed, moisten ℔ *ii*. of *Vitriol* calcined to redness with a moderate Fire, digest them in a Bath for eight dayes, than distill it by a Retort, increasing the Fire by degrees, untill with the other Spirits, the Spirit of *Vitriol* distill also. It may be given from ʒ ß. to ʒ *i*.

Dr. *Deckers* (r) in his *Golden Notes* upon *Barbet* commends this following Spirit.

r Dr. Deck. in Barb. prac. l. 4. c. 3. p. 157.

℥ *The Barh of Ash Tree,*
Tamarisk,
The Roots of Fraxinell,
Cappers, an. ʒ i. ß.
Polypody of the Oak ʒ ii
Wild Radish, ʒ iii.
The Herb Scurvygrass, M, iv.
Winter Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel,
Spleenwort, an. M. iii,
Bay-berries,
Juniper berries, an. ʒ vi.

The

The Tops of the lesser Centaury, P. iv,
Goose dung, ʒ i.
Seeds of Citron,
Mustard,
Cardnus Benedictus, an. ʒ ß.
Cloves,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, an. ʒ iii.

Being cut and bruised, digest them in warm Sand with ℔ *viii.* of *White Wine* and ℔ iii. of Brandy, for three dayes time, then let them be distilled in Sand, by an Alimbeck.

I have declared above, that you may mix the Spirit of Scurvygrass, with divers Elixirs, Tinctures, Essences, and other Spirits, as for example thus:

℞ *Elix. Proprietat.* ʒ iii.
Spirit of Scurvigrass, ʒ i.
Sal Armoniack, ʒ. ß.

Mix it and put it in a Glass. Title it the *Elixir* against the Scurvy, twenty drops of it may be given,

OR,

℞ *The*

℞ *The sweet Essence of Steel*, ʒ iii.
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.
Sal Armoniack, ʒ ß.
Mix them, and keep it in a Glass.
Give of this Essence thirty drops.

OR,

℞ *The Bezoartick Tincture*, ʒ ii.
Spirit of Scurvigrass, ʒ i.
Mix and keep it in a Glass.
Call it the sweating Tincture, of which 35 drops may be given.

OR,

℞ *Essence of Wood*,
of Wormwood, an. ʒ i. ß.
Spirit of Scurvigrass ʒ i.
Mix it in a Glass.
Call it the Essence good for the Scurvy, to be given to 40 drops.

OR,

℞ Penotus *his opening Spirit*,
Spirit of Scurvygrass, *an.* ʒ ii.
Mix them in a Glass.
Title it the Spirit good against the Scurvy, of which you may give 40 drops.

OR,

℞ *Spirit of Tartar* ʒ iii.
of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.
Mix them in a Glass.

Call

Call it the Spirit good against the Scurvy, of which may be taken 30. drops.

Drawin. Tit. 7. Of the Scorbutick pains in the side or Pluresie hath prescribed this Potion.

℞ *The Water of Corn Poppy, Dorncreilius his Antiscorbatick water*, an. ℥ i.
Spirit of Nitre, ℈ i.
Tartar, ℈ ß.
Scurvygrass, *viii. Drops*
Syrup of Scabious, or else of wild Poppy, ℥ vi.
Mix them for a Potion;

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Volatile Salt of Scurvygrass.

SInce the Salt is the chief part, by means of which, *Scurvygrass* is so prevalent in the Scurvy, according to the Philosophers Axiom: *Per quod quid est tale, illud est magis tale: That by which a thing is what it is, that thing is more such.* There is therefore a necessity, that we treat of this Salt. And because of its volatility, but little of it can be gotten, it is sufficient that we use its Spirit, in which this Salt is hid and contained. This Salt is made (after the same manner that many others are, *viz.*) Let the thick leaves of *Scurvygrass*, and full of juice, be boiled a little while in water, and afterwards press out the juice, or which is better, if only the juice pressed out of the fresh gathered leaves be purified, and a little evaporated till it be somewhat thickened,

and

and so set by, till of its own accord the Salt shoot in the juice. The chief efficacy of *Scurvygrass* (as hath been declared just now, and also above in the fifth Chapter) is from the volatile Salt. For experience teacheth, that there is a great penetrative vertue in volatile Salts, and therefore they are very effectual in many diseases; from whence many now a daies refer the causes of all internal Diseases to an *Acide*, and an *Alkaly* Salt, and therefore they use almost no other Medicines, except such in which there doth abound a volatile Salt, which may drink up and mortifie the other Salts. But these are in an error, both upon the account of the Cause and upon the account of the Cure, and seem to me to be like that *Sect* of *Physicians* called *Methodists*, which also reduced all particular Diseases to two general affections, that is, *Astriction* and *Laxity*, or being bound or loose, and reduced all their Practice in general to stopping or binding those that are loose, and to loosening or relaxing those that are shut up or bound. For to refer the Cau-

ſes of all internal Diſeaſes to the aforeſaid Salts, is a great abſurdity, as it may be made out by moſt ſort of Diſeaſes, if the intention of this Book would permit it. Neither truly, tho ſome would have it ſo, can they eſtabliſh this Doctrine, from *Hyppocrates in lib. de Priſca Medicina*, for in the ſame place, beſides hot, cold, moiſt, and dry; he deſcribes more forcible qualities of the humours, which he calls δυνάμεις, ἀκρότητας καὶ ἰσχύς, Powers, Strength or Vertues; he names τὸ πικρὸν καὶ ἁλμυρὸν, ἡδὺ καὶ στυφνὸν, that is, bitter, ſalt, ſour, rough, or harſh, with which Faculties, that Salts are endowed no body doubts, but that alſo τὸ γλυκὺ, καὶ πλαδαρὸν καὶ ἀλλά μυρία παντοίας δυνάμεις ἔχοντα πλῆθος καὶ ἰσχύν, that is, ſweet or inſipid (or taſteleſs) and many others, which through their plenty and ſtrength have different Faculties, are of the nature of Salts, no man will eaſily believe. Alſo their manner of cure offends againſt the rules of our great Maſter, for τὸ καὶ πολὺ διαμάχεσθαι σφαλερὸν, καὶ τὰ παντὰ τὰ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον τὸ δὲ καὶ ἐλίγον ἀσφαλὲς, καὶ ἄλλοι ἄν τις ἐξ ἑτέρων ἐπ ἕτερον μεταβαίνειν:

To

To warm much is dangerous, for all that is too much is an enemy to Nature, but that which is done by little and little, is safe: Especially, if any one pass from one extream to another (s): And the opinion of *Mesues* is, That then we are to make use of strong Medicines, when weak ones will not prevail. But Medicines consisting of Volatile Salts, are hot in the third and fourth degree, and smell and taste strongly, which sort of Medicines do not onely manifestly alter our bodies, but do it vehemently; and not without trouble and hurt, may most vehemently, and not without grievous hurt, and therefore are not to be often, and indifferently used in every distemper, as every young Student in Physick knows, and hath learned from the Institutions.

s Hypocr. Aphor. 51. § 2.

Moreover the matter from which such sort of Medicines are prepared, are Blood, the Scull, Bones, and the Urine of Men, and the bloud and horns of a Stag, Vipers, Serpents, Amber, *&c.* From these they prepare Essence. and Spirits, and sepa-

parate and collect their Volatile Salts from them according to Art, some of which are many times very hurtful, as for example is that which is made of *Humane bloud*, which for the most part is taken indifferently from any man that is let bloud, and not only from young men, and exactly healthy, which those that prepare Medicines out of Humane bloud ought carefully to observe, for otherwise by reason of Diseasie Ferments lurking in the blood, they do more hurt than good. Nay Medicines of Humane bloud, tho from healthy Persons, are suspected by Physitians, by reason that Philters, which are made of it render men sottish, and Mad, and many times kill them. Insomuch that the bloud taken from a red haired Man is poison, as 'tis commonly delivered by Authors. *Vid. Zacbut. Lusitan. lib. 1. de Medic. Princ. Hist. 23. p. 41. & Dr. Garmen. lib. . de Mirac. Mort. tit. 2. p.* 24. Of which the example alledged by the same *Zacbut.* (t) of a Student, which, by drinking the bloud of a red haired Man, became a perpetual

t *Zacbut lib. 2. Prax. admir. Observ. 82.*

petual Fool, is a sufficient proof.

Moreover these Medicines are not only ungrateful to the taste, but stinking scented too: yet for all that, they are not only given at the mouth to be swallowed, but applyed to the Nose to smell to, and yet by the mutual assent of all authentick Physitians, they are hurtful to the Head, Womb, and Nerves; unfriendly to the heart, and they cast down and weaken the Spirits, for as good smells do strengthen these, so ill ones do overthrow and weaken them, for *Helmont in Tract tria prim. princip. eorum Essent. de Morb. exer esse*, stitly asserts, *Odores fortes & pertinaces superant Vires nostras & vix ab Archeo superantur atque digeruntur, adeòque importunè in nos agunt*: i. e. *Strong and lasting Scents do overcome our strength (or spirits) and are hardly digested and mastered, by the Archeus or (vital Spirits) and therefore they act in us detestably.* Also we are instructed by many examples, that thinking to recover those which were seized with the *Falling Sickness*, or with an *Apoplexy* by very stinking N. 84 p. 334.

things, they have caused sounding Fits and Abortions, and Women subject to *Fits* of the *Mother* (to whom all other stinking things have proved advantagious) have been by these means promoted to eternal Life. Therefore Diseases arising from Choler and Fermentation, by exhibiting Volatile Salt are exasperated, because they encrease the Fermentation and Ebullition, which another time shall be proved more at large. But this I cannot forbear to mention, That not long since, I cured a man, who was sick of a Tertian Ague, who immediately after having took of a certain Volatile Salt, felt an extream heat, and trouble in his stomach, and tongue, insomuch that his tongue was inflamed and swelled with great danger of being choked, and also there issued forth of his mouth, a thick hot matter, like melted Pitch, without doubt stirred up by the volatile Salt working upon the Choler, and Salt in his Stomach, and encreasing its Ebullition,, which will easily appear from hence, for that the Sick man, being near unto death, by

my

my exhibiting to him a precipitating Powder, he found great Relief, and God be praised was happily recovered. From whence it clearly appears to all Men, that those Physitians which give volatile Salt indifferently, and ἀμεθόδως, or without Rule to their Patients do not cure either *citò, speedily*, (unless by hastening death) neither *tutò, safely*, much less *jucundè pleasantly*, which nevertheless in ὑγιείᾳ, or the Curative part of Diseases is absolutely to be observed. But this I grant that in stubborn Diseases, such as the *Dropsie, Gout, Hypocondriack, Affection, Scurvy*, &c. in which a Wild Salt abounds, that by the benefit of those sort of Medicines, prepared from innocent and gentle substances, regard being had to circumstances, they may the sooner obtain their end, which I my self by such sort of Medicines, but not dangerous nor so stinking, mixed with other Balsamick things, in a proper dose and convenient Vehicle have experienced often, in those sort of Diseases, other Remedies proving ineffectual. (For I have be-

sides many other a singular Medicine of a certain volatile Salt, prepared for use, after a peculiar way, which is not so ungrateful, and yet is of eminent virtue, and therefore worthily deserves to be named *Sal Mirabilis*, or the *Wonderful Salt*, and then rightly according to *Hyppocrates Aphorismum sextum*, *Sect.* 1. Ἐς δὲ τὰ ἔσχατα νουσήματα αἱ ἔσχαται θεραπείαι ἐς ἀκριβεῖν κρατίσται. *Against extream Diseases, extream and exquisite remedies are best.* And it is convenient according to the advice of *Celsus* (w) *Anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum*: that is, to try a dangerous Remedy rather than none at all.

w *Cels lib* 2. *cap* 9 *pag.* 66.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Oyl of Scurvygrass.

THere are commonly three kinds of Oyls in the Shops: Those that are made by *Distilling*, by *Pressing*, and by *Infusion*; to which also may be referred those made by *boiling*. They prepare an Oyl from *Scurvygrass* by *Infusion* and *Distillation*, and that in a twofold manner. And *first* the Leaves of Scurvygrass are imployed either *dry* or *green*. The Oyl cannot be made of *dry* Scurvygrass because its volatile Salt is gone, therefore the *green* ought to be taken which being cut and put into Oyl of Olives, mixed with scurvygrass Water, may be boiled till the watery moisture be exhaled. The other is gotten in the Distillation of *Spirit* of Scurvygrass, chiefly if the Leavs be thick, and full of juice, and it hath the same vertues with the Spirit, but

but more eminently, and therefore its Dose given in a convenient vehicle must not exceed four or five Drops, For all distilled Oiles are very hot, and for that cause are to be used with great caution, but if they be turned into a volatile salt, they are not so hot, and are useful in great Diseases. So distilled Oil of Cinamon as *Helmont* (*x*) witnesseth in the before cited place. When it shall be mixed with its Alkaly or fixed Salt, without any water, by an Artificial and secret Circulation, in the space of three months, the whole will be changed into a volatile Salt. Many digest any kind of Distilled Oil with rectified Spirit of Wine, by which the Oil is drank in and united, and appears under the form of a spirit. Those distilled Oils (such for example that smell well, for stinking Odors are enemies to our nature, as is declared in the Chapter before) thus prepared and methodically exhibited, do become most efficacious Remedies in Diseases proceeding from Cold, and want of Spirits, for they quickly by reason of the exceeding subtilty of their ἀπόῤῥοιας, or

Effluviums

(*x*) *Helm. N.* 84. *p.* 334.

Effluviums are diffused through all parts of an humane Body, and refresh our Spirits with their fragrant sent, and do recreate and restore lost strength, which Experiment we see daily in swoundings.

I am well acquainted with a Practitioner in Physick, which having given such a prepared Oil, to the quantity of two drops in *Spirit* of *Roses* sented with *Amber*, he did as it were Wonders, or Miracles with it. With this Distilled Oil of Scurvygrass, the *Magistery* is made, or rather an *Eleosaccharum*, or Oily Sugar of *Scurvygrass*, of which shall be treated *below in the Twentieth Chapter*. It is also sprinkled upon Powders, and added to Pills, thus (*y*):

Timæus lib. 3 *Cas. med* 33 p. 162.

℞ *The Powder of Jalap coloured with Essence of Saffron* ℈ i.
Magistery of Agarick, Gr. vii.
Distilled Oil of SCURVY-GRASS, *Gut.* iii.

mix them and make a purging Powder.

℞ *Quercetans Melanagogick Pills*, ℈ i.
Extract of black Hellebore, Gr. vii.
Distilled Oil of SCURVYGRASS *Gut.* iii.

Mix

Mix them with Antiscorbutick water, and make 9 Pills.

This distilled Oyl of *Scurvygrass* is also used outwardly, as is its *Oil* by *Infusion*, as it will appear beneath in theone and twentieth Chapter.

CHAP. XV.

Of Conserve of SCURVYGRASS.

Conserves are so called because by the mixing of Sugar with them they are conserved from Corruption, for the most part those things that are made into Conserves, are *Flowers*, seldome *Herbs*, seldomer *Roots*, but very rarely *Fruits*.

Conserves of *Scurvy-grass* are made of the Leavs chop't, and cut small, and beaten in a stone morter, with a wooden Pestle, by degrees mixing Sugar double or trebble the proportion of the Herbs. This (according to the judgement of Dr. *Simon Paulus* in his Book

Book often mentioned before) is given with much advantage to those, which are subiect to the affliction of the Scurvy, and loath their meat. It is commended (by Dr. *Blumentrost* *) in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, also in the Stone. He also commends it to those, who are weak at the act of Venery, but because it moves the Courses, it is to be used cautiously by those that are with Child, neither is it convenient for cholerick persons, because of the *Sugar*, except perhaps it be taken with *Whey* of *Goats Milk*. The Dose is ʒ ß. or the quantity of a Walnut, by it self, or mixt with other Conserves, Species, Powders, or Essences. If it be dissolved in the water of *Carduus Benedictus*, *Scorzonera*, &c. mixt with other Sudorificks, it procureth sweat. *Sennertus* (a) prescribes this following Medicine made with *Conserve* of *Scurvygrass* mixt with other things.

℞ *The Scorbutick Water described above in the* 11 *Chapter*, ʒ iv.
The Waters of Scurvygrass, *Brooklime*, an. ʒ i.

Con-

* *Blumen. Pharmac domest & partat. c.* 27. *p.* 76, 77.

a *Senn. l.* 5. *Med. Prac. part.* 2 *ſ.* 2. *c.* 9. *pag.* 342, 343.

Conserves of Scurvygrass, ℥ i. ß.
Betony, ℥ ß.

Let them stand for a night, strain them in the morning, and add of

Vitriolated Tartar, or of
Mistura simplex, ℥ ß. Mix them.

The Liquor called the simple Mixture, ℥. i. ß.
Robs (or the thickened juice) *of Juniper Berries*, ℥ ii.
Extract of Calamus Aromaticus, that is sweet smelling Reed, ℈ i.
Saffron, ℈ ß.
Conserves of Scurvygrass, ℥ iii.
Fumatory,
Sorrel, an. ℥ i. ß.
Fresh juice of Citrons, ℥ iv.
The Scorbutick Water, ℥ vi.
The water of Scurvygrass, ℥ iv.
Cinamon ℥ ß.

Let them stand in digestion, afterwards strain them. Also this,

℞ *Wormwood*, P. iii.
Conserve of Scurvygrass, ℥ iii.
Fresh Water Cresses bruised, M. i.
Dryed Citron Peel, ℥ vi.

Pour upon them of Rhenish Wine, ℔ 4.

℔ 4. Let it stand in a Glass some dayes, afterwards pour out what is clear.

Grembs (*b*) hath these following Morsules.

b *Grembs l. 2. Arbor. integr. & Ruinos. homin. c. 1. §. 4. p. 197.*

℞ *Conserves of* Scurvygrass, ʒ i. ß.
Borrage,
Bugloss,
Roses, an. ʒ ii.
Magistery (that is) *Rosin of Jalap*, ʒ ß.
Preserved Citron Peel, ʒ iii.
White Sugar dissolved in Scorzonera Water, as much as is sufficient to make Morsules, that is Tablets or Lozenges.

Bald. Timæus (*c*) a **Guldenstes** prescribes this *Bolus*.

c *Bald. Tim. lib. 3 Cas. Med. 33. p. 163.*

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass,
Fumatery, an. ʒ i.
Confectio Alkermes ℈ i.
Resin of Jalap, gr. ix.
Mix them make a *Bolus*, sprinkle, or strew it over with Sugar.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of SCURVYGRASS *Syrup.*

SOme say that SYRUP is a Greek word, and appears to them to be so called, as if it were τῆς σηρίαι ὀπὸς, *Syriæ succus*, Others derive it from σύρω, *traho*, and ὀπὸς, *succus*, that is, extracted juice: but many because Syrups were invented by the Arabian Physitians, and the name of it not mentioned either by *Hyppocrates* nor *Galen*, had rather derive the word Syrup from the Arabick word *Schæreba* (that is) *Sorbere*, as if they should say a Liquor to be supped up, and suppose this word is to be writ with an *i*, not with a *y*, which letter the Arabians have not. The latter Grecians, as *Actuarius*, &c. call it *Serapium*.

A Syrup is the form of a fluid Medicine, made with Sugar, or Hony, with the Decoction, Juice of, or Infusion

sion of things, and boiled to that consistence or substance, that a drop being put upon Marble will stand, and not flow abroad.

So *Syrup* of *Scurvygrass* is made of the purifyed juice, after the manner prescribed by *Sennertus* (*d*). If you boil one pound of its juice, with ℥ *iii.* of Sugar, and by the help of the heat of a Bath, (or boiling water) bring it to the consistence of a liquid Syrup. The Dose of which is from ℥ *i.* to ℥ *ii.* Almost after the same manner *Forestus* his *Syrupus scaletyrbicus* is made, described by *Sennertus* (*e*) in the forecited place, and by *Forestus* (*f*).

d *Senn. l. 3. Med. Prac. part. 5 ſ. 2. c. 6. pag. 625.*

e *Senn p 619.*

f *For. lib. 20. Observ. 11.*

℞ *Juice of* Scurvigrass,
Brooklime, an. ℔ iii.
The best Sugar, ℔ ii.

Boil them together, and according to Art make a Syrup.

Bald. Timæus (*g*) à **Guldenklee** hath this Syrup following:

g *Bald. Tim. i. Ep. Med. 16. p 41.*

℞ *Juice of* Scurvygrass, ℔ i. ſ.
Citrons, ℥ iii.
Sorrel, ℥ ii.
Balm ℥ i.

After its dregs are settled filther it, thorow a spongy whited brown paper, and add

Water of Black Cherries, ℔ i. ß.
Cinnamon water ʒ iii.
Julep of Roses, ʒ i. ß.
White Refined Sugar, as much as is sufficient to procure a pleasant taste to it, keep it in a Glass, and Title it the Syrup of Scurvygrass.

There are more compound Syrups of Scurvygrass, among which are these following.

The Compound Syrup of Scurvygrass much used at *Wratislaw*, and heretofore prescribed by Dr. *Casper Packischius* Physician in ordinary to that Commonwealth, which *Sennertus* (*h*) describes thus,

℞ *The Herbs* Scurvygrass.
Water Cresses,
Agrimony,
Water-Minth,
Spleenwort,
Moon Fern,
Sage,
Maidenhair,

Ger-

(*h*) *Sen. l. 3. Med. Pract. part. 5. ß. 2. c. 6. p. 619, 620.*

Germander,
Horehound,
Fumatery,
Speedwell or *Fluellin*,
Five leaved Grasse, or
Cinque foil,
The Leaves of Dwarf Elder, an. M. i.
Seeds of Fennel,
Water Cresses,
Smallage,
Parsley,
Aniseeds,
The Pulpe of the seeds of Butchers Broom
Asparagus, an. ʒ. i.
Melons, ʒ ii.
The Roots of Fern,
Oenanthe,
Asparagus,
Pimpernel,
Borrage,
Bugloss,
Polypody,
Colts foot,
Liquoris,
Taraxicon, or *Lyons Tooth*
The Bark of Capper Roots, an. ʒ i. ß.
The Flowers of Liverwort,
Borrage, an. M. ß.

Make a Decoction of all these ac-

cording to Art, in a sufficient quantity of the water of *Watercresses*, till there remain forty ounces of it.

Let it stand in digestion till it be cold, press it out strongly to the straining, add ℔ ii. of course Sugar, boil it with a gentle fire to the thickness of a Syrup, clarifie it, and aromatize it with this following Nodule,

℞ *Powder of Rhubarb*, ʒ iii.
Cinamon, ʒ i.
Cloves,
Mace, an. ϑ ii.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of Dr. *Bald. Timæus*, which he hath described after *Cases Medicinal*, pag. 418.

℞ *The new pressed Juice of* Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Cichory,
Fumatery,
Sorrel, an. ℔ i. ß.

Being mixed precipitate them, or clarifie them with ℔ *ii.* of Juice of *Citron*.

Add

Add to the straining

The yellow part of Citron peel, ʒ i. ß.
White refined Sugar, ℔ ii.

Put them into a glass Body, with a blind head, and digest them for a day and a night in a MB, and save the strained liquor in a Glass.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of *Mynsicht* (i).

i *Mynsi. in Armament. Medico Physico*, ß 16. p. 261.

℞ *Of the Juice of Knut-berries of* Norway, ℔ iii.
of Water-Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel,
Scurvygrass, an. ℔ ß.

To these being mixt, add of *Refined Sugar* ℔ i. ß. and make a Syrup of due thickness.

The Syrup of *Matthias Martinius* (k)

k *Matth. Mart. in Tract. de Scorbuto*, p. M. 673.

℞ *Corinthian Currants well moistened with Syrup of the juice of* Sorrel, ʒ i. ß.
Roots of Polypody,

cording to Art, in a sufficient quantity of the water of *Watercresses*, till there remain forty ounces of it.

Let it stand in digestion till it be cold, press it out strongly to the straining, add ℔ ii. of course Sugar, boil it with a gentle fire to the thickness of a Syrup, clarifie it, and aromatize it with this following Nodule,

℞ *Powder of Rhubarb*, ʒ iii.
Cinamon, ʒ i.
Cloves,
Mace, an. ϑ ii.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of Dr. *Bald. Timæus*, which he hath described after *Cases Medicinal*, pag. 418.

℞ *The new pressed Juice of* Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Cichory,
Fumatery,
Sorrel, an. ℔ i. ß.

Being mixed precipitate them, or clarifie them with ℔ *ii.* of Juice of *Citron*.

Add

Add to the straining

The yellow part of Citron peel, ʒ i. ß.
White refined Sugar, ℔ ii.

Put them into a glass Body, with a blind head, and digest them for a day and a night in a MB, and save the strained liquor in a Glass.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of *Mynsicht* (i).

i *Mynsi. in Armament. Medico Physico*, ß 16. p. 261.

℞ *Of the Juice of Knut-berries of* Norway, ℔ iii.

of Water-Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel,
Scurvygrass, an. ℔ ß.

To these being mixt, add of *Refined Sugar* ℔ i. ß. and make a Syrup of due thickness.

The Syrup of *Matthias Martinius* (k)

k *Matth. Mart. in Tract. de Scorbuto*, p. M. 673.

℞ *Corinthian Currants well moistened with Syrup of the juice of Sorrel*, ʒ i. ß.

Roots of Polypody,

Smallage,
Scorzonera,
Liquoris,
Sowre Sorrel, or *Ditch Dock*,
Eryngo,
Enula Campain,
The Bark of Capper Roots,
Tamarisk, an. ʒ ß.
The Seeds of Melon, ʒ iii.
Nettle,
Anise-seed, an. ʒ i. ß.
Juniper Berries, ʒ iii.
The Leaves of Dodder,
Maidenhair,
Monywort,
Spleenwort,
Scurvygrass, *an.* M. *i.*
Wilde Time,
Time, an. M. ß.
The Flowers of Bugloss,
Violets, an. P. i. ß.
Cinamon, ʒ i.

Boil them in *common Water*, or *Goats Whey*, as much as is sufficient, in a double vessel, or MB. Add to a ℔ *i*. ß. of the straining of these, as much Sugar Candy, as is sufficient, and let them be boiled to the consistences of a thin Syrup. *Wierus*

Wierus his Syrup for Children to be found in the *same Author*. *Matth. Mart. p. 683.*

℞ *Rhubarb*,
Centaury the leesser, *Pontus Rhubarb*, an. ʒ ß.
Anise-seeds,
Liquoris, an. ʒ ii.

Make a Powder and infuse it for a night in the thick broth of *Pruens* and *Scurvygrass*, afterwards being pressed out with as much Sugar as is needful, make it into a Syrup.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Electuary and Mixture of Scurvygrass.

Electuary is a word derived from the Greek, but corrupted, ἐκλειχτὸν or ἐλλειχτὸν, *i. e.* to waste with licking; for an *Electuary* is a Medicine of a Substance thicker than a Syrup, hardly liquid or fluid, composed of several things; as first of *Conserves*, *Preserves*, *Powder*, &c. Taken

ken in and mixt with *Hony* or *Sugar*. Many times they add *distilled Waters*, *Spirits*, *Essences*, *Extracts*, *distilled Oyls*, &c. and these are called *Mixtures*. Examples of which are these that follow,

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, ʒ ii.
Germander,
Sorrel,
Cichory,
Preserved Elecampane Roots, an. ʒ ß.
With the sharp Syrup of *Citrons*, and *Endive*, make an Electuary

OR,

℞ *Conserve of Fumatery*,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ʒ i.
Wormwood,
Borrage,
Preserved Roots of Pimpernel,
Cichory, an. ʒ ß.
The Species called Diarrhodon Abbatis,
Diapliris-arcontic, *an.* ʒ ß.
With the sowre Syrup of *Citron* make an Electuary.

OR,

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, ʒ iii.
Fumatery,

Of

℞ { *Of the Flowers of Broom,*
Borrage,
Balm, an. ʒ i. ß.
Candid Citron Peel,
Preserved Nutmegs, an. ʒ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ ii.
Confectio Alkermes, ʒ i.

with Syrup of *Scurvygrass*, or the sceleterbick Syrup of *Foreſtus*, make an Electuary.

Theſe hitherto are taken out of *Sennertus* (*m*) where alſo this following Mixture is deſcribed.

m Sen. lib. 3. Med. Pract. part. 5 ſect 2 cap. 6 p. 628 &c. 5

℞ { *The Compound Spirit of Tartar or Mixture Simplex* ʒ ii.
Extract of Juniper Berries,
Pimpernel.
Calamus Aromaticus,
an. ʒ ß.
Saffron ϑ ß.
The Eſſence Spirit, or for want of that, the Juice or Syrup of SCURVYGRASS,
Water Creſſes, an. ʒ ii.
Syrup of Cinnamon, ʒ ß.
Fumatery.
Sharp Citrons, an. ʒ i.

Mix

Mix them all exactly, digest them, and strain it out, the Dose is from ʒ *i.* to ʒ *ii.*

Another.

℞ *Conserve of* SCURVYGRASS.
Fumatery, an. ʒ i.
The Rob, or thickened Juice of Elecampane.
Juniper Berries.
Fumatery, an. ʒ i.
Mixtura Simplex, ʒ ß.
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.
Steeled Tartar, ʒ ii.
Purified Salt Armoniack, ℈ i. ß.
With Syrup of *Scurvygrass* make a Mixture.

Matth. Martinius his Electuary; *P. M.* 674.

℞ *The Conserve of the Flowers and Buds of* Scurvygrass, ʒ iii.
The Flowers of Bugloss,
Clove Gilly-Flowers,
Damisk Roses, an. ʒ i. ß.
Preserved Indian Nuts,
Preserved Citron Peel, cut small, an. ʒ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ iii.

Con-

℞ *Confectio Alkermes*, ʒ i. ß.
Syrup of Cinamon, ʒ vi.
Juice of Scurvygrals, *or* Foreſtus *his ſceleterbick Syrup*, q. s.

Make an Electuary, and make it pleaſantly ſowre by mixing with it a ſufficient quantity of the ſharp Spirit of Sulphur.

Another of the ſame Author.

℞ *Conſerve of* Scurvygraſs *leavs* ʒ iii.
Bugloſs Flowers,
Clove Gilly Flowers,
Pulpe of Preſerved Citron,
Preſerved Indian Nuts, an. ʒ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ ß.
Rhodium Wood,
Sarſaparilla, an. ʒ ß.
Calamus Aromaticus,
Confectio Alkermes, an. ʒ i.

With the ſceleterbick Syrup, bring them all into the conſiſtance of a ſolid Electuary.

The tincture of *Johannes Wernerus*, which the ſame *Matth. Martin.* hath diſcovered, *P. M.* 685. which by reaſon of its thick conſiſtance rather

ther deserves the name of an Electuary, and therefore is referred to this Classis, and is this which followeth.

℞ *of the best Spirit of Wine*, q. s.
In which steep, (being first put into a Glass body in a convenient place)

Guaiacum wood rasped, ℥ ix.
Fern Roots, ℥ iii.
The inner Bark of an Ash-tree,
Dwarf Elder,
Cappers, an. ℥ i.
Anis-seeds, ℥ i. ß.

When the Spirit of Wine hath filled it self with the Tincture of the ingredients, after nine days strain it out strongly.

OR,

℞ *Whey of Goats Milk*,
The distilled waters of Borstast Apples.
Oxymel of Scylls, or Sea Onions, an. q. s.

In which infuse,

℞ *Of the Leaves or Tops of Pontick-Wormwood*
Agrimony,
Germander
Ivy,

Ivy,
Rue,
Elder Flowers, an. M. ß.
The lesser Housleek,
Water Cresses,
Fumatory,
Brooklime,
Hyssop,
Scordium, an. M. i.
Scurvygrass, M. ii.

When you have macerated these for two dayes, and prelled it out, let both the tinctures be joyned, being thickened by a gentle fire, add to them *Species Diacurcum*: (that is, the compound powder of *Turmarick Roots*) ʒ ß.

The *same Author* hath also these following,

The thickened Juice of Scurvygrass, ʒ ii.
Salt of Scurvygrass, ʒ ii.
The Hypocondriack Mixture, ʒ i ß.
The Extract of Sassafras wood, ʒ iii.
of Juniper Berries, ʒ ß.

Essence

℞ *Essence of Bawm*, ℥ i.
Dissolved Corral, ℥ i. Mix them.

OR,

℞ *Essence of* Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses,
Orange Peel, an. ℥ iv.
The solution of Vitriol of Steel, ℥ ß.
Pearls,
Leaf Gold, an. ʒ i.
Rectified Spirit of Vitriol,
of Harts Horn, an. ℥ ii.
Spirit of Salt, ℥ i.
Tincture of Steel, ℥ vi.
Syrup of Cinamon,
Sharp Syrup of Citron, an. ℥ ß.
Make a mixture.

OR,

℞ *The Camphorated Spirit, or Water of Theriacle*, ℥ v.
Rectified Spirit of Tartar, ℥ iii.
Rectified Spirit of Vitriol, ℥ i. ß.
The Extract of Juniper Berries,
Bawm,
Scurvygrass,
Scordium,
Yellow Saunders,
Bugloss Flowers, an.
℥ ii.
Cinnamon, ℥ i.

Syrup

℞ *Syrup of the Juice of Cherries with the Flowers of Clove Gilly flowers,*
of Scurvygrass,
of Spleenwort, an. ℥ iii.

Bald. Timæus (n) a **Guldenklee** prescribes these.

c *Bald. Tim. lib.* 3 *Cas. Med.* 33. *p.* 164.

℞ *New Citrons together with their Peels cut small*, number iii.
The Leaves of Fresh Scurvygrass,
of Water Cresses, M. ii.
Wood-sorrel, M. i.

Let them be beaten in a Stone Mortar with a little Sugar.

Make an Electuary.

OR,

℞ *The Steel Electuary*, ℥ iii.
Conserve of Scurvygrass,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ ii.
Preserved Citron Peel,
Roots of Scorzonera,
Cichory, an. ℥ vi.
With Syrup of Scurvygrass, *q. s.*

Make an Electuary.

Drawiz. Tit. 5. of the Scorbutick Head-Ach, *p.* 213. hath this

Conserve

℞ *Conserve of* Scurvygrass, ℥ i.
Water Cresses,
Borrage,
Roses,
Violets,
Fumatery,
Candid Citron Peel, an. ℥ ß.
Spec. Diarrhoid. Abbatis,
Lætificant. Almansor, an. ℈ i.
With the sharp Syrup of Citrons, q.s.
Make a Condite or Electuary.

The Antiscorbutick Electuary of Dr. *Havneman* (o).

o *in Prodomo Lexici med. p.* 679.

℞ *The Conserve of* SCURVYGRASS
Sage, an. ℥ ii.
The Flowers of Broom.
Elder.
Cichory,
Borrage, an. ℥ i.
Germander
Ground Pine, an. ℥ i. ß.
Candid Citron Peel, ℥ ii. ß.
Species Diarrhod. Abbatis,
pliris. Archontic. an. ℥ v.
Timæus *his Antiscorbutick Syrup.* S. q.
Make an Electuary.

Or

Or you may preſcribe this,

℞ *Conſerve of* SCURVYGRASS ʒ ii.
Fumatery, ʒ i.
Candid Citron, ʒ ß.
My Digeſtive againſt the Scurvy, ʒ iii.
Ivory calcined without fire, ʒ i.
With Foreſtus *his Syrup againſt the Scurvy*, q. s.
Make an Electuary

I do admoniſh you concerning theſe and the like Medicines made with Sugar (which I have alſo done before in my Tract *de variis* (p) or of the *wandering Scorbutick Gout.*) That they ought to be ſeldome, or ſparingly uſed in the Scurvy, becauſe by their glutinous nature they breed Obſtructions of the Bowels, and are eaſily converted into choler, and cauſe Tumours of the the Spleen: and are therefore hurtful for Spleenitick Perſons according to that old ſaying: τοῖς σπληνικοῖς τὰ μὲν ἁλμυρὰ λυμαίνεται, καὶ τὰ πικρὰ ὠφέλημα, τὰ δὲ γλυκέα βλαβερά, (*i. e.*) *ſalt and bitter things are profitable to ſpleenitick perſons, but ſweet things hurt them.* Nay it appears by Chymical Trials, that Sugar is made

(p) cap 8. p. 93. & c. 12. p. 189.

up of, or contains a sharp and corrosive salt. For which cause the old Electuaries, of which sort there are many in the Apothecaries Shops, now a dayes are seldome prescribed or used. I therefore wonder that they are yet brought from *Spain*, and other places afar off, where by the by, they are not so excellent Practical Physitians, as in *Germany* (and *England*) to whom also Nature was never so unkind, that she did ever deny them her Remedies, with which the Diseases of the Inhabitants might be overcome.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Essence of Scurvygrass.

ESsence and *Elixir* are one and the same, as the Reason of the name doth shew, for *Elixir* is derived from the Arabick *Elecshir* or *Elieschir*, which signifies an Essence extracted by Art. Also an *Extract* and a *Tincture*, differ little from these, and

and an *Extract* onely upon the account of its substance, which is thicker than an Essence, and Elixir, a *Tincture* hath the same body, and consistance with an Essence and Elixir, but is endowed with a better colour. These four are prepared after one and the same manner, when for example, by the help of some convenient Menstruum or Liquor the Balsamick and best parts of a Medicine, are separated from the gross and foul.

The *Essence* of Scurvygrass is made thus, The dried leavs being cut very small, pour upon them Spirit of Wine, and let them stand in digestion, till it hath extracted the colour and taste, after which filther it; or macerate or steep the leaves of Scurvygrass in the best Spirit of Wine, till it hath imbibed the Tincture, than throw away the leaves and add new ones, repeat this infusion so long, untill the Spirit be filled with the Essence of Scurvygrass.

But certainly since the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass is lost in drying the leaves, and in extracting it with

Spirit of Wine, it joynes it self thereto, and is separated with it, and so flies away, there is therefore left a Body of little efficacy. *Sennertus* (*q*) rightly admoniſheth, that it is not fit to make extracts of Scurvygraſs, and other Anti-ſcorbuticks, and therefore it is ſufficient to exhibit their Juices. The *ſame Sennertus* in the ſame place, *p.* 625. and *Matth. Martinus*, p. 682. teach how to make the Eſſence of Scurvygraſs, after this manner:

(*q*) *Senn. l. 3. Med. Pract. part: 5. ſ. 2. c 6. p 616. & in Tract. de Conſ & Diſſ. Chym. cum Ariſtot. & Galen. c. 19. p 401.*

Let the juice of Scurvygraſs preſſed out be put in digeſtion in MB, till its thick ſediment fall to the bottom, and the remaining juice begin to grow clear and reddiſh; then pour off that which is clear from the dregs, and digeſt it again, till it let fall no more dregs. *Simon Paulus in the place often mentioned before*, p. 265. in favour of nice Palates, which loath the crude juice, or Infuſion of green Scurvygraſs leaves, or for fear leſt the crude juice ſhould hurt the Stomach, and other Bowels deſigned for Nutrition, tells us how to make a *liquid Eſſence* or *Tincture* of the Colour

of

of Chio, or Malago Wine, it must be done in the *Moneth* of *May*, or before it be got into Flower, heretofore he prepared it for the use of the *Eminently Free* and *Imperial Town* and *State* of *Lubeck*, where he exercised the practise of Physick for four years, the description of which he communicated to the same place, which is this:

℞ Of the leaves of *Scurvygrass*, stamp them, and with a strong Press squeeze out their juice; let it clarifie it self in a Glass, or other Vessel well stopped, by the help of the gentle heat of warm water, and then filther it through spongy whited brown paper. Of this Juice thus artificially clarified, to three parts of it, pour one part of the Spirit of Scurvygrass before described in the twelfth *Chapter of this Book*; digest, or circulate them according to Art, to which if you add a little Sugar, it is then the *Essence* of *Scurvygrass*, which (*as he declares in the same place*) he found most excellent and efficacious in Scorbutick Diseases, in which case an ounce or two of it is to be dilated

with some convenient distilled water, or else in Rhenish Wine, or the like Vehicle; but especially if there be mixt with it a few drops, or the quantity of a scruple for a dose of the mixture called, *Mixtura Simplex*, or *Mixtura Diaphoretica in peracutis*. From this threefold Febrifick Essence mixt together in equal parts, is made the *liquid Essence*, and *Antiscorbutick Tincture of the same Author described in the same place*, p. 269.

Moreover, there are are other liquid Essences, Tinctures, and Mixtures composed of Scurvygrass. As,

The Mixture of Dr. *Glantius*, Physitian in Ordinary to the Emperour, which you may find in my *Tract de Variis*, cap. 13. p. 235.

℞ *Fumatery*,
SCURVYGRASS,
Germander,
Wormwood, an. M. iii.
Orange Peel,
Spec. diapliris archonticon an. 3. vi.

Digest them with *Spirit* of *Elder* and *Scurvygrass*, *ana*. q. s. to the Extraction

traction of their Tincture; let them be ſtrongly preſſed out, and put of the former Herbs and Powders into the ſtraining, and do this three or four times, and at laſt being clarified by ſetling, add,

Of Spirit of Fern,
SCURVIGRASS, an. ℥ iii. ß.
Tincture of Tartar, ℥ ix.
Mix them.
The Doſe is from 12 *drops to* 20.

The Mixture of Dr. *John Nichol. Finckius*, which is extant in my *forecited Tract in the ſame place*, p. 236. and is this;

℞ *Rectified Spirit of Tartar*, ℥ ii. ß.
Vitriol, ℥ i. ß.
SCURVIGRASS, ℥ ii.
Tincture of Steel, ℥ i.
Red Sanders, *q. s.*

Digeſt them till it be a Tincture: The Doſe is from 20 to 30 drops in a convenient Vehicle.

The Mixture of *Hannemannus*, which he deſcribes in *Prodromo Lexici Medici*, p. 677.

℞ *Spirit of* SCURVYGRASS, ʒ ii.
Carduus Benedictus, ʒ i.
Deers Blood, ♑ iii.
The Aromatick Tincture, ʒ i. ſ. mix them.

The Doſe is ʒ i.

The Antiſcorbutick mixture of *Reineſius*, which he deſcribes in his Epiſtles, p. 4.

℞ *Rob, or the thick juice of Juniper Berries*, ʒ vi
Confection of Alkermes, ʒ i. ſ.
Eſſence of Scurvygraſs,
Wormwood, an. ʒ vi.
Baum, ʒ ii.
Saſſafras Wood, ʒ i.
Of Antiſcorbutick Water, ʒ i. ſ.
Of Aqua Carbunculi, ʒ i. ſ.

Digeſt them a little while, afterwards ſtrain them out, and mix with the ſtraining of the mixture of the three Spirits, ʒ iii. The Juice preſſed out of the Conſerve of SCURVYGRASS, and Clarified ʒ ii. ſ.
Syrup of Cinamon, ʒ i.
Calamus Aromaticus, ʒ ſ. mix them.

The

up of, or contains a sharp and corrosive salt. For which cause the old Electuaries, of which sort there are many in the Apothecaries Shops, now a dayes are seldome prescribed or used. I therefore wonder that they are yet brought from *Spain*, and other places afar off, where by the by, they are not so excellent Practical Physitians, as in *Germany* (and *England*) to whom also Nature was never so unkind, that she did ever deny them her Remedies, with which the Diseases of the Inhabitants might be overcome.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Essence of Scurvygrass.

ESsence and *Elixir* are one and the same, as the Reason of the name doth shew, for *Elixir* is derived from the Arabick *Elecshir* or *Elieschir*, which signifies an Essence extracted by Art. Also an *Extract* and a *Tincture*, differ little from these, and

and an *Extract* onely upon the account of its substance, which is thicker than an Essence, and Elixir, a *Tincture* hath the same body, and consistance with an Essence and Elixir, but is endowed with a better colour. These four are prepared after one and the same manner, when for example, by the help of some convenient Menstruum or Liquor the Balsamick and best parts of a Medicine, are separated from the gross and foul.

The *Essence* of Scurvygrass is made thus, The dried leavs being cut very small, pour upon them Spirit of Wine, and let them stand in digestion, till it hath extracted the colour and taste, after which filther it; or macerate or steep the leaves of Scurvygrass in the best Spirit of Wine, till it hath imbibed the Tincture, than throw away the leaves and add new ones, repeat this infusion so long, untill the Spirit be filled with the Essence of Scurvygrass.

But certainly since the volatile Salt of Scurvygrass is lost in drying the leaves, and in extracting it with

Spirit of Wine, it joynes it self thereto, and is separated with it, and so flies away, there is there fore left a Body of little efficacy. *Sennertus* (*q*) rightly admonisheth, that it is not fit to make extracts of Scurvygrass, and other Anti-scorbuticks, and therefore it is sufficient to exhibit their Juices. The *same Sennertus* in the same place, p. 625. and *Matth. Martinus*, p. 682. teach how to make the Essence of Scurvygrass, after this manner:

Let the juice of Scurvygrass pressed out be put in digestion in MB, till its thick sediment fall to the bottom, and the remaining juice begin to grow clear and reddish; then pour off that which is clear from the dregs, and digest it again, till it let fall no more dregs. *Simon Paulus in the place often mentioned before*, p. 265. in favour of nice Palates, which loath the crude juice, or Infusion of green Scurvygrass leaves, or for fear lest the crude juice should hurt the Stomach, and other Bowels designed for Nutrition, tells us how to make a *liquid Essence* or *Tincture* of the Colour of

q *Senn. l. 3. Med. Pract. part. 5. ſ. 2. c. 6. p. 616. & in Tract. de Cons & Diss. Chym. cum Aristot. & Galen. c. 19. p. 401.*

of Chio, or Malago Wine, it must be done in the *Moneth* of *May*, or before it be got into Flower, heretofore he prepared it for the use of the *Eminently Free* and *Imperial Town* and *State* of *Lubeck*, where he exercised the practise of Physick for four years, the description of which he communicated to the same place, which is this:

℞ Of the leaves of *Scurvygrass*, stamp them, and with a strong Press squeeze out their juice; let it clarifie it self in a Glass, or other Vessel well stopped, by the help of the gentle heat of warm water, and then filther it through spongy whited brown paper. Of this Juice thus artificially clarified, to three parts of it, pour one part of the Spirit of Scurvygrass before described in the twelfth *Chapter of this Book*; digest, or circulate them according to Art, to which if you add a little Sugar, it is then the *Essence* of *Scurvygrass*, which (*as he declares in the same place*) he found most excellent and efficacious in Scorbutick Diseases, in which case an ounce or two of it is to be dilated

with some convenient distilled water, or else in Rhenish Wine, or the like Vehicle; but especially if there be mixt with it a few drops, or the quantity of a scruple for a dose of the mixture called, *Mixtura Simplex*, or *Mixtura Diaphoretica in peracutis*. From this threefold Febrifick Essence mixt together in equal parts, is made the *liquid Essence*, and *Antiscorbutick Tincture of the same Author described in the same place*, p. 269.

Moreover, there are are other liquid Essences, Tinctures, and Mixtures composed of Scurvygrass. As,

The Mixture of Dr. *Glantius*, Physitian in Ordinary to the Emperour, which you may find in my *Tract de Variis*, cap. 13. p. 235.

℞ *Fumatery*,
SCURVYGRASS,
Germander,
Wormwood, an. M. iii.
Orange Peel,
Spec. diapliris archonticon an. 3. vi.

Digest them with *Spirit* of *Elder* and *Scurvygrass*, *ana*. q. s. to the Extraction

traction of their Tincture; let them be ſtrongly preſſed out, and put of the former Herbs and Powders into the ſtraining, and do this three or four times, and at laſt being clarified by ſetling, add,

Of Spirit of Fern,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ℥ iii. ß.
Tincture of Tartar, ℥ ix.
Mix them.
The Doſe is from 12 *drops to* 20.

The Mixture of Dr. *John Nichol. Finckius*, which is extant in my *forecited Tract in the ſame place*, p. 236. and is this;

℞ *Rectified Spirit of Tartar*, ℥ ii. ß.
Vitriol, ℥ i. ß.
SCURVYGRASS, ℥ ii.
Tincture of Steel, ℥ i.
Red Sanders, *q. s.*

Digeſt them till it be a Tincture: The Doſe is from 20 to 30 drops in a convenient Vehicle.

The Mixture of *Hannemannus*, which he deſcribes in *Prodromo Lexici Medici*, p. 677.

℞ { *Spirit of* SCURVYGRASS, ʒ ii.
Carduus Benedictus, ʒ i.
Deers Blood, ℈ iii.
The Aromatick Tincture, ʒ i. ß.
mix them.

The Dose is ʒ i.

The Antiscorbutick mixture of *Reinesius*, which he describes in his Epistles, p. 4.

℞ { *Rob, or the thick juice of Juniper Berries*, ʒ vi
Confection of Alkermes, ʒ i. ß.
Essence of Scurvygrass,
Wormwood, an. ʒ vi.
Baum, ʒ ii.
Sassafras Wood, ʒ i.
Of Antiscorbutick Water, ʒ i. ß.
Of Aqua Carbunculi, ʒ i. ß.

Digest them a little while, afterwards strain them out, and mix with the straining of the mixture of the three Spirits, ʒ iii. The Juice pressed out of the Conserve of SCURVYGRASS, and Clarified ʒ ii. ß.
Syrup of Cinamon, ʒ i.
Calamus Aromaticus, ʒ ß.
mix them.

The

The Mixture of Dr. *Bald. Timæus* (r) of Guldenklee.

r Bald. Tim. lib. 3. Cas. 34. p. 164.

The simple Mixture,
Spirit of SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Juniper Berries, an. ℥ß.
mix them.

The Dose is from ℈ i. *to* ℈ ii.

The Essence of Scurvygrass described by *Hartman* in his *Prax. Chymiatrica*, p. 214. is much commended.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Juice of Scurvygrass.

THis *Juice* is to be squeezed forth with a Press, either by it self, or by pouring Milk, Whey, or Wine upon the Herb; and that it may not be very offensive to the stomack, you may add a little Sugar, Cinamon, Aniseed, Ginger, or Cinamon Water. *Simon Paulus* in the often cited place, p. 268. Also *Henry Brucæus* would rather that this Juice should be used by it self, and unmixt, or diluted with

with any thing; and doth write, that he himself hath experimented, that the unmixed Juice given by it self to sick people, their Bodies being first purged, it hath proved exceeding beneficial to the poorer sort of Scorbutick people: and that *Scurvygrass*, whose power is supposed chiefly to consist in a volatile Salt, cannot be exhibited in a more convenient form, than in that of its Juice, and that thereby the Scurvy will be the sooner overcome. And *Eugalenus* testifies, that there is greater efficacy in the Juice, than in the Decoction; and that it is very prevalent to preserve the Mouth and Gums from putrefaction, even after the Small Pox (ſ). It is also administred to Hydropical persons; as also to such as have outwardly spots and stains in their skin, proceeding from the disaffection of their Spleen.

ſ *Schroder. l. 4. Pharmacop. Med. Chym. p. 50.*

Schwenckfelt de stirp. silis. p. 262. Of many, it is supposed to be an admirable *Alexiterion*, or Preservative against all Infection, or Poyson; so that even in the Winter-time they mix, and give to drink four ounces of

of Juice of Scurvygrass, with every pint of French or Red Wine. *Matth. Martin. l. sæpe cit. pag. 677. and elsewhere.* 'Tis prescribed several ways, and the Dose of the *Juice* of *Scurvygrass* is from ʒ iv. to ʒ vi. *Sennertus* (*t*) prescribes it thus:

t Senn. l. 3. Med. Pract. part. 5. ſſ. 2. Cap. 6 p. 617. &c.

℞ *SCURVYGRASS,*
Brooklime,
Water-Cresses, an. M. i.
Bruise them, and put them in Rhenish Wine to infuse; afterwards strain them strongly out, and in the straining put this following Nodule.

℞ *The seeds of Water-Cresses,*
Cinamon,
Cloves,
Mace, an. ʒ i.
Give every day a draught of it.

Or thus:

℞ *Wild Rediſh-Roots,*
SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses,
Brooklime,
Fumatery.

Being

Being bruised in a Marble Mortar, pour upon them Milk, or Whey of Goats Milk, ℔ i. ß.

Let it stand in a warm place twelve hours, afterwards strain it: Add to the straining

Saffron, ϑ i.
Cinamon, ʒ i. ß.
Or *Cinamon Water*, ʒ ß. mix them.

OR,

℞ *Water-Cresses*,
SCURVY GRASS, an. M. ii.
Wild Rediſh, ʒ ß.
Galingal,
Cinamon, an. ʒ ii.

All being bruised in a stone Mortar, pour upon them a *sufficient quantity* of *Whey*; let them stand in a warm place for a night, and strain them out in the morning.

OR,

The Juice of the Herbs Scurvygrass,
Water-Cresses, an.
two spoonfuls,
Celandine *the lesser*.
Sorril, an. i. *spoonful*,
Wormwood half a spoonful,
Cina-

Cinamon Water a ſmall quantity.
Mix them with a draught of Whey.

OR,

Of the juice of the middle ſort of
Houſleek,
Brooklime,
Water-Creſſes,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ℥ ß.
Goats Whey, ℥ ii.
Saffron,
Mace,
Cardamon ſeeds, an. ∋ ß.
Cinamon Water, ʒ i.
Mix them for one draught.

OR,

℞ SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water-Creſſes, an. M. i.
Wild Rediſh Roots, ℥ i. ß.

Bruiſe them in a Marble Mortar, and pour upon them as much Goats Whey as is ſufficient; and being well mixed, let them ſtand in Infuſion twelve hours: After that, boil them half an hour in a double Veſſel; then ſtrain it, and give it to drink.

The

The Doſe is ʒ vi. in the morning, and two hours before Supper.

He hath alſo theſe following in the *ſame place* (u).

u *Senn. l. 5. pag. 342.*

℞ *The freſh preſſed Juice of* SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water-Creſſes, an. ℔ ii.
Preſerved Cichory Roots, ʒ vi
Salt of Tartar, ʒ ß.

Let it ſtand in digeſtion a few days in a cloſe ſtopped Veſſel, then ſtrain it, and add to the ſtraining

White Sugar, ʒ iv.
Conſerve of Borrage,
Betony,
Fumatery, an. ʒ ii.

Let them ſtand in digeſtion again a day and a night, and afterwards ſtrain it.

OR,

℞ *The ſimple Mixture*, ʒ ß.
Rob or thick juice of Juniper, ʒ i.
Juice of SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Creſſes,
Brooklime, an. ʒ vi.
Spec. Diarrhod. Abb. ʒ ii.
Syrup of Borrage,

Clove-

Clove Gilly flowers,
Sour Citrons, an. ℥ i. ß.
Cinamon water, ℥ ß.

Let them ſtand in digeſtion, afterwards, pour of that which is clear.

Horſtius (w) his *Apozeme* of which mention is made above *cap.* 8. and is deſcribed by Dr. *Febr,* is this.

w *Fet. in Tract. de Abſynth. p.* 134

Monywort,
Water Creſſes,
Pimpernel,
SCURVYGRASS, *an.* M. ii.
The Tops of green wormwood,
Rue.
the leſſer Houſleek, an. M. ß.

Cut them, and bruiſe them in a ſtone Mortar, preſs out their Juice, and pour into it *Goats whey,* and ſtrain out ℥ *viii.* For to take at twice,

The ſame *Gregory Horſtius* (x) hath this.

x *Horſt. l. 4. Obſerv. 36 p.* 279.

℞ of the aforeſaid Juices, ℥ *iv.*
Cinnamon water, ℥ i. ß.
Mix them for one draught.

The

y *Mynſ. in Armament. chymico. p.360.*

The *Antiſcorbutick* Wine of *Mynſicht* is prepared out of Juices thus.

℞ *Rheniſh Wine*, ℔. iv.
Juice of Scurvygraſs,
Water Creſſes,
Brooklime,
Sorril of each purified,
ʒ iv
Of the Roots of Wild Reddiſh,
Enula Compane,
Freſh iris Roots, an.
ʒ i. ß.
cut them all into thin ſlices.
Rocket ſeed bruiſed ʒ i.

Being all mixed put them in a cold place, and reſerve them for uſe, adding to them two Nutmegs toſted.

z *Querc. ſſ 2. c. 1 pag. m. 73.*

Quercetanus (z) his appropriate Medicine for the Scurvy, which you may find in his *Diætet. Polyhiſtor*

℞ *Wild Reddiſh Roots cut ſmall*, ʒ ii.
SCURVYGRASS, *M iii.*
Bruiſe them and pour upon them.
Of the decoction of Barly, ℔. i.
White wine, ʒ vi.

Preſs

Press out the Juice and drink of it morning and evening.

Solomon Albertus de scorbuto, Sect. 261. hath this following.

℞ *Water Cresses.*

SCURVYGRASS, of each *iii.* full handfuls. While the Herbs are yet Fresh and green, and full of Juice, beat them in a Stone Mortar, with a wooden Pestle, and squeeze out the Juice strongly with a Press, letting it run through a sieve, To this strained liquor add,

Double refined white sugar, ℥ iv.

Strong biting Cinnamon, ℈ iv.

Mix them, and make a drink.

With this agrees that which is to be found in *Matth. Martinus*, *l. c. p.* 179.

℞ *Juice* (a) *of* Scurvygrass *new pressed*, ℔ ii. *Water Cresses.*

(a) 2 *Bald. Tim. à Guldenklee lib.* 3 *Cas. med* 33 *p.* 163.

℞ *Brooklime*, an. ℔ ß.
Fumatery,
Chichory,
Sorril, an. ℥ v.

Being mixt clarifie them with Juice of Citron.

℞ *Fresh* SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorril, an. M. i.

Beat them in a Stone Mortar and pour upon them ℔ *iv.* Of *Rhenish Wine*, in which hath been infused for three daies fresh *Wilde* Rediſh Roots cut into thin slices, let it stand in infusion for a day, and a night, afterwards press it out strongly, and add to the straining.

Fresh Juice of Citron, ℥ iv.
Sugar a small quantity. mix them.

The Dose is from ℥ iii. *to* ℥ vi.

I have prescribe this following in my *Tract. de variis*, *cap.* 8 *p.* 94.

℞ *The Juice pressed from* Scurvygaſs, ℥ ii.
Goats Whey, ℔. Mix them.

Draw

Dravizius tit. 5. of the Scorbutick Head-ach, *p.* 216. his expreſſed Juice againſt the Scurvy is this:

℞ *Monywort*,
Water-Creſſes,
Water Pimpernel,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.
Tops of green Wormwood,
Freſh Rue,
The leſſer Houſleek, an. M. ß.

Cut them and beat them in a ſtone Mortar, and preſs out their juice through a Linnen Cloth, then ℞ the Herbs from whence you have preſſed out the juice, and boil them in ℔ *ii.* of *Goats Whey* a little while; preſs them out, and ſtrain them again, and add this to the former Juice; mix them and Aromatize them with ʒ i. of Cinamon Water, and of the diſtilled Oyl of *Mace* and *Nutmegs*, *ana* five drops: Mix them, and make a Potion, or Drink, the Doſe of which for once is from ʒ *iii.* to ʒ *v.* and at the moſt ʒ *viii.*

The ſame *Author tit.* 7. of the Scor-

butick *Pluriſie* or *Stitch* in the ſide, p. 251. hath deſcribed this Potion.

℞ Quercetanus *his Antiſcorbutick Water*,
Our Lady Thiſtle Water, an. ℥ i.
Diaphoretick Antimony, gr. x.
Mageſtery of Crabs eyes, ℈ ß.
Freſh Juice of Scurvygraſs, ʒ iii.
Syrup Ambroſ. ℥ ß.
Mix them for a draught.

The thickned Juice of Scurvygraſs may be uſed inſtead of its Extract, (*b*) alſo Pills may be made of it; as for example:

b *Vid.* Schroder. *l.* 4. *Pharmac. Med. Chym. p.* 50.

℞ The ſweet Extract of Steel of *Dravviz*, deſcribed by me in my *Tract de Variis*, cap. 13. pag. 215.
Extract of Fumatery, an. ʒ ß.
Thickned Juice of Scurvygraſs, ʒ ii.
Make Pills according to Art, of the bigneſs of little Peaſe; Title them the Antiſcorbutick Pills. The Doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ ß.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of Magistery of Scurvygrass.

A MAGISTERY is a sort of subtil fine Medicine of the Chymists, which is made by separating the best parts of any thing, from the impure and useless, by the help of some convenient Menstruum, or Liquor; and then reducing it to the form of an Impalpable Powder, sometimes 'tis to be reduced to the substance of Butter; and therefore a *Magistery* is called by the Germans, **Meister Stucklein**, **kunst-Stucklein**, that is, a *Masterpiece*, or piece of Art. Of this kind is the Magistery of Jalap, which doth consist of its Rosiny parts, in which the purging Faculty chiefly resideth, which is extracted with the best Spirit of Wine, and precipitated with common water. The best way of making this Magistery is taught by *Zwilffer* in his Animadver-

madversions in *Pharmac. Augustan.* p. 449. Also for the Magistery of Cinamon, *vide Schroder* (*c*): But other Magisteries made with Corrosive Spirits, destroy the vertues of the things they do dissolve, and are nothing but dead Earths, or as *Paracelsus* calls them, *Relollacea*, that is absolutely ἄνοια, and of no vertue, but rather prove hurtful, because the Acrimony of the dissolving Liquor, is hardly to be washed off from them, from whence it is no wonder, sayes *Laur. Hoffmann.* (*d*) that the Magistery of Pearls hath killed many, by corroding the Bowels with their Acrimony which is also attested by *Libavius.*

c *Schrod. l. 4 Pharmac med. Chym p.* 48 &c.

d *Laur Hoffm. Tract. de vero usu et fero abus medic. chym. pag,* 20.

The *Magistery of Scurvygrass* is not properly a Magistery, but an *Elosaccharum*, or *Oily sugar*, and is made by exactly mixing together a scruple of the distilled Oyl of Scurvygrass, with an ounce of Sugar. *Rolfincius* (*e*) teacheth to prepare it after this following way,

e *Rolf. l. 4. Chym. in Art. form. redact. §§ 6. cap* 5. *p.*275.

℞ *Of white Sugar bruised and sifted as much as you will.*

Juice of Scurvygrass *and Oil of* Scurvygrass, *of each as much as is sufficient.*

Let

Let the Juice be Fresh, or if it be thick, moisten it with fair water, sprinkle the Sugar with this, and rub it well with a Pestle in a Stone, or Glass Mortar, till the Sugar hath acquired an exact green Colour, then pour upon it the *Oil* of SCURVYGRASS by drops, again mixing them all together exactly, with the help of the Pestle, that every Atome, or small grain of the Sugar may have imbibed some part of the Oil. Keep it in a Glass well stopped with a bladder It's Vertues are against the Scurvy.

The Dose is from *gr.* vi. to ℈ß. in a spoonful of Wine.

The *same Author* in the *same place Sect.* 2 *cap.* 3 *pag.* 320. Proposeth another way of making the magisteries of Vegetables, and so also of *SCURVYGRASS*, which in that place you may see.

The same Author in his short notes upon this *Eleosaccharum* of SCURVYGRASS discourseth thus: The *Genuine* and *true Eleosaccharum* of Scurvygrass is made with the *Juice* of Scurvygrass, The Juice is instead of the

body of it, the Oil is the Soul, and the Spirit marrying the Soul to the Body, is the Sugar, Author also of many benefits to it. They which in the place of the juice of Scurvygrass, use the juice of Bucks-horn, or of the blades of Wheat, newly sprung out of the ground, and moist with Dew, do thereby counterfeit both the Colour, and dissolvableness, however for all that, it is not a medicine to be slighted, for there is a Cleansing vertue in both of them and a purging one in that made with the Bucks-horn, besides that they are pleasant, it will wholly dissolve in any vehicle in which it is given, and it is taken into it, and joyned with it in all its parts.

The inventor of the Magistery of Scurvygrass *Dr. Johann. Dravviz*, my good Friend, heretofore the most happy Physitian of *Lipswick*, communicated his way of making it to me, which I here put down word for word. (Which because it is long and written in the German tongue, which I think will not be much for the Edification of the English Reader to transcribe, I will therefore put it in English) thus:

Take

'Take Scurvygrass in Summer, 'when 'tis best squeeze out the Juice, 'expose it to the Sun, that so it may 'come to some Consistance, and a 'greenness, yet must it not stand so 'long exposed, nor too hot, least it be 'spoiled Let this Juice imbibe some 'Sugar thinly strewed upon a smooth 'dish, let it dry up; this do so often, 'until it be green and enough, keep 'this well inclosed for use.

'Take for the perfecting of this 'Magistery, as much Sugar as you will 'and pound it small, and moisten the 'Colour again, with a little of the 'water and spirit of Scurvygrass; 'thereby to make it something thin, 'then pour it upon the beaten Sugar, 'and stir it well together, that it may 'get a fine green Colour: put it into 'a Glass with a narrow neck, pour 'some of the rectified Spirit of Scurvy-'grass upon it, stop the hole with the 'palm of your hand, and shake it well, 'that it may be well imbibed, which 'when done, pour some fresh spirit 'upon it, as much as it will imbibe, to 'impregnate it well; put it into a glass 'well closed with a bladder for use.

'*Note*

'*Note* 1. That the Juice of Scurvy-
'grass must not be squeezed out too
'hard; for else it will be too thick; Se-
'condly, The Sugar where with it is to
'be impregnated, is to be strewed thin,
'that if possible it may grow dry in
'half a day, or else it will be too
'black. Thirdly, 'Tis better to put
'it into several Glasses, when 'tis per-
'fected, lest it lose its strength.

'With this Magistery you may
'quickly make a Scurvygrass Wine,
'putting the quantity of so much as
'will lye upon two Knives points in-
'to a Glass of Wine, and it will re-
'ceive the colour, scent, and taste of
'the Herb; and it is an excellent Me-
'dicine for the Scurvy.

The Dose is from a ℈ i. to ʒ ß. but this Operation is troublesome and uncertain, I therefore prefer the Eleosaccharum before described, which is that which enters the Composition of my *Antiscorbutick Digestive*, which you may find in my *Tract de Variis, cap.* 8. *p.* 95.

℞ { *Of the opening* Crocus Martis, ʒ i. ʒ. ii. / *Magistery of* SCURVYGRASS, *Vitriolate*

Vitriolate Tartar,
Niter Antimoniac, an. ℥ i.
The Roots of Wake Robin powdered, ℥ i. ß.
Mix them, and make a Powder.
The Dose is from ℈ i. to ʒ ß.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the outward use of Scurvygrass.

IT is declared above in the *fifth* Chapter, that Scurvygrass is to be used, not only inwardly, but outwardly also. We have hitherto discoursed of its *Internal* use, now follows its *External.*

Scurvygrass is used *externally* in many disaffections of our Bodies, in divers formes. It is made use of many times in *Baths*, to cherish by its warmth the aking Joynts of Scorbutick persons: An example of which this following *Fomentation* may be which is commended by *Brucæus* in one of his Disputations, and described

bed by *Symon Paulus* in the *place often cited, pag.* 269.

℞ *Juniper Berries slightly bruised,*
Water Mynth,
Both sorts of Cardamin, *or Ladies smocks,*
Winter Cresses,
SCURVIGRASS, an, *M. ii,*
Camomil Flowers, M. iii.
Mugwort,
Balm,
Rosemary,
Marjoram,
Time,
Hyssop, an, M. i.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water, and foment the Legs with this warm Decoction. He also reports that his *Father* used one like this, with very happy success.

℞ *Mallows,*
Marsh Mallows,
Brooklime,
Fumatery,
Green Scurvygrass,
Fresh-Water Cresses,

Camomil.

Camomil, an, *M. ii.*
Mallow Roots, ℥ iii.
Dwarf Elder Rooes, ℥ ii.
Juniper Berries M. i.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together, make a Decoction in common Water, for a *Fomentation*. So that the Feet may be made hot with the vapours of it, they being covered all over with Blankets, or with Woollen Cloath.

Foreſtus(f) mentions a certian *vapourous Bath* for the Legs, in which he puts *Scurvygraſs*, Brooklime, Water-Creſſes, Bayleaves, *&c.* In the *ſame.* place he orders this *Fomentation*, which alſo is to be found in *Matth.*

(f) *For l. 20. Obſerv. 11. p. 300.*

Martinus. Pag. 740:

Of the Flowers of Melilot, M. ii.
Camomil. M. i.
Mallows Roots and All.
Mugwort, an, M. i. ß.
℞ *Brooklime*,
SCURVYGRASS,
Fumatery, an. M. i.
Fænigreek ſeeds, ℥ ß.

Marſh

℞ *Marsh mallow Roots*, ʒ i.
The seeds of Water Betony
Parsly, an. ʒ ß.

Boil them in *Common Water* for a *Fomentation.*

In the hard swelling of the Legs of scorbutick persons, the same *Matth. Martinus* prescribes this *Fomentation.*

℞ *Marsh mallow Roots*, ʒ iii.
Mallow Leaves, M. iv.
Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot,
The Tops of Common Wormword,
an. M. ii.
Brooklime, M iv.

Boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of *Common* water, adding as much as you please of Brooklime, and Scurvygrass water.

The *same Author pag.* 748. Adviseth the Decoction of Scurvygrass, and the like against Scorbutick spots, and also this following.

℞ *The Leaves of Garden Cresses*,
Water

Water-Cresses,
Scurvygrass, *an. M. ii.*
Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. ß.
Time,
Savory,
℞ *Penny-Royal,* an. M. i.
Rosemary, P. i.
Wild Carrot Roots, ℥ ß.
Bay Leaves, M. i.
Juniper Berries slightly bruised,
℥ i. ß.

Boil them in a Kettle full of common, or else Rain water, to the wasting of a third part; with which being warm, wash the Thighs and Feet, or dip in Linnen cloaths, or a Sponge in it, and apply to those parts you would take away the spots from, it also draws out the stains.

The *same Author* hath this *Fomentation* against the Scorbutick pains of the Joynts, *pag.* 702.

The Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. iii.
Leaves of common Wormwood,
Mallows,

SCUR-

℞ *SCURVYGRASS*,
Brook-lime, an. M. ii.
Mugwort, M. i.
Marsh Mallow Roots, ℥ ii.
Cummin Seed, ʒ ii.
Being chopt small and bruised, boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of *common Water*, adding towards the end
Rhenish Wine, *Vinegar*, *or Vinegar of Hellebore* ℥ iv. apply it early in the morning and in the Evening.

Sol. Alb de scorb. p.m.530. *Solomon Albertus Tract de Scorbut.* commends a *Fomentation* against Scurvy spots, which is this,

Ladies smock, *or wild Cresses or Garden Cresses.*
Cardamin, *or the other sort of water Minth of Dioscordes*, *which is also called Water Cresses*,
Scurvygrass, *an. M. ii.*
Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. ß.
Time,
Savory,
Penny royal, an. M. i.
Rosemary, M. ß.

Wild

Wild Carrot Roots,
Bay leaves, M. i.
Juniper Berries lightly bruised, ℥ i. ß.

Boil them in a Kettle of common water to the consuming of a third part. Moisten the member with the vapour of this decoction being hot, or wash the Thighs and Legs with it being warm; or being imbibed in Linnen Cloaths, or a Sponge, wrap it about the part that is spotted. The use of this is not only to make the spots that lay hid to come forth, and appear, but also it is very prevalent to take away those that fully appear, and flourish in the skin.

To take away the spots and stains in the Legs, *Sennertus* p. 636. commends *Fomentations* and *Baths* of Juniper Berries, Cresses, SCURVY-GRASS, *&c.* or to wash the Legs with *Scurvygrass Water*. Also he prescribes this following:

℞ *Juniper Berries bruised*,
Water Mynth,
Water Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.

℞ *Camomil Flowers*, M. iii.
Mugwort,
Betony,
Wormwood,
Rosemary,
Marjoram,
Time,
Hyssop, an. *M.* i.

Boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of Water, fume the Legs with the Vapor of the hot Decoction, or Foment the Legs with a Sponge dipped in the Decoction and applyed warm.

He hath this following against the Contraction, and stiffeneis of the Limbs, *p.* 639.

℞ *Marsh Mallow Roots* ℥ iii.
Pellitory of the Wall,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brookline,
Water Cresses,
Wormwood,
Flowers of Camomil,
Melilot, an. M. ii.
Linseed,
Fænigreek seed, an. ℥ vi.

Boil them *in Water* and let the Legs

Legs be fumed with the hot Vapour.

Solomon Albertus (g) and *Matth. Martinus* (h), have ordained this following *Fomentation* in crucifying Scorbutick Pains, and against Weakness and Inability to walk.

The Roots of Marsh Mallows,
Mallows, an. ℥ i.
Iris or Oris, ℥ ß.
Linseed,
Fœnigreek seed, an. ℥ i.
℞ *Camomil,*
Melilot,
Violet Leaves, an. M. i.
Wormwood.
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Water Cresses, an. M. ß.

Boil them all either in *Cistern Water*, or Neats Feet Broth, or in *Oil* and *Water*, make a fomentation to be applyed.

g *Sol. Alb. c. l. pag.* 539.
h *Matt. Mart. p.* 706, 707.

The *same Author* directs to wash the Tumours and little hard knobs in the skin with a Decoction of the leavs of Scurvygrals, and *Tobacco* made

Pag. 743.

in *Wine* and *Water*. *Forrestus* (i) writes that he applyed for a *Fomentation* to the Legs of some Scorbutick Persons, *Scurvygrass*, Brooklime, and the like herbs sewed in a Bag and boiled. And *Matth. Martinus* (k) wrapped about the legs double linnen cloaths dipt in the hot *Decoction* of *Scurvygrass* and Brooklime. I my self in the year 1657 prepared a *Cataplasme* or *Poultice* made with *Scurvygrass*, *Brooklime*, *Water Cresses*, and *Mallowes* bruised and boiled in water: this extemporary Medicine I devised being at a great distance from any Town, where I could procure any other, this I applyed to a certain Gentleman afflicted with the wandring Scorbutick Gout, in so grievous a manner, that when I was with him, his feet were so distorted and contracted, that there appeared no hopes of restoring him, but this being used warm, by *Gods Assistance*, did like an Inchantment, in a quarter of an hours time, take away his almost insupportable pain, and restore his contracted and distorted Limbs. See *my Tract de variis*, c. 15. p. 277. Where you will find this relation,

i For. Obs. 12. Pag. 303.

k Matt. Mart. D. L. p 735.

lation, and also this following Cataplasm, which I prescribed for a *Citizen* of *Halis* in *Saxony*, and did much good,

℞ *Mallowes*,
Brooklime,
Scurvygrass, an. M. i.
Camomil Flowers, P. iii.

Boil them in common Water, and being gently pressed out, add

Spirit of Earthworms, ʒ vi.
Venice Sope, ʒ v.
Camphor, ℈ i.
Saffron, gr. viii.

Mix them, make a Poultice.

Sennertus in the place often cited p. 639 against the contraction and stiffness of the Limbs of Scorbutick, people prescribes this *Cataplasm*.

℞ *Flowers of Camomil*,
Melilot,
Seeds of Fennel,
Cummin,
Anise, an. ʒ i,
Meal of Linseed,
Fœnigreek, an. ʒ ii.

With the Decoction of the Leaves of Dwarf Elder,

Mugwort,
Scurvygrass.

Make a *Cataplasm* to which you may add fresh Butter.

From *Scurvygrass*, with other things you may prepare *Liniments*, *Ointments*, *Oils*, &c.

Matth. Martinus commends this Ointment following, in Ulcers of the Legs.

Mat: Mart. l. c. pag. 746.

℞ *Of the clarfied juice of Smallage*
Balme,
Wormwood,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ℥ß.
Celandine, ʒ vi.

All which being boiled to the consistance of a Liniment, you may add according to the degree of the putrid nature of the *Ulcer*, powder of *Frankincense*, *Mastick*, *Aloes*, *Myrrh*, as much as you will, or burnt *Allum*, or a little *precipitate*.

The *same Author*, *pag.* 705. hath this *Liniment* against Scorbutick contractions.

℞ *The juice pressed from the Leaves*
of

SCURVYGRASS, ℥ i.
The Oiles of St. *Johnswort*,
Mullein,
Elder, an. ℥ ß
Boil them to the wasting of the Juice, and being pressed out Add.

Tacomahaca in powder, ʒ i. ß.
Indian Balsome, ℈ iv.
Stir them very well upon a gentle fire, and at the latter end, Add a little wax.

And *p.* 706. He hath this which is more efficacious.

The Oil of Camomil,
Castor, an. ℥ i.
The marrow of an Ox Thigh Bone, ℥ i. ß.
Juice of Rediſh.
SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ ß.
With Sallet Oil and Wax.
Make a Liniment.

Solomon Albertus preſcribes this *unguent* againſt the foul ſcurf and roughneſs of the Scurvy parts.

℞ *Briony Roots*,

Wilde Cucumber Roots, an, ℥ i.
Prepared earth Worms, ʒ iii.

Boil them in Oil, and Water, until they be wasted, the liquor being squeezed out by a Press, add afterwards,

Oil of Lillies, ℥ ß.
Lineseed,
Camomil, an. ℥ i.
Turpentine washed in mallowes Water, ʒ v.
Ointment of Bdellium, ʒ iii.
Juice of Scurvygrass, ℥ i.

Being melten again, at a gentle fire, Add new wax, *q. s. ad* σύστασιν *mollioris* συγχρίσματος that is to the consistance of the softer sort of *Ointment*, called a *Liniment*.

Deckers l. c. p. 152. hath these following with SCURVYGRASS, *infused in Oil*.

℞ *Oil of Earthworms*,
Roman Camomil,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ʒ iii.

mix them *for a* Liniment *to anoint the Hypochondries with, warme, in the moveable pains of those parts.*

And

And *pag.* 153 He hath this in the Scorbutick Palsie.

℞. *Oil of Earth Worms*, ℥ i.
SCURVYGRASS,
St. *Johns wort Flowers*, an. ℥ ß.
the Distilled Oiles of Rosemary,
Sage,
Rue, an. gut. v.
Mix them, make a *Liniment.*

In my *Tract de variis cap.* 15. at the end, I have prescribed this *Oil* to be used to those parts that are weak and unapt to move, in the wandring Scorbutick Gout.

℞ *Oil of Earthwormes*, ℥ i.
The distilled Oil of Rue,
Sage,
Rorismary,
Scurvygrass, *an.*
gut. vi.
Mix them and put them in a little Box sayes my Author, be sure to keep it in a glass, and Title it to use outwardly to the joynts.

Also Spirit of Scurvygrass is to be used outwardly in Scorbutick pains, chief-

chiefly in the wandring Scorbutick Gout, as will appear by these following, which are to be found in my *often cited Tract de variis cap.* 15. *p.* 269. and *pag.* 272.

℞ *Spirit of Earth Wormes*, ℥ iv.
Scurvygrass, ℥ ß.
Treacle camphorated, ℥ i.
Essence of Castor, ʒ ii.

Mix them and keep them in a glass, Title it the Spirit for outward use.

OR

℞ *Spirit of Earth wormes*, ℥ v.
Sal Armoniack, ℥ ß.
Scurvygrass, ℥ ii.
In which dissolve
Venice Sope, ℥ ii.
Campher, ʒ vi.
Opium, ℈ i.
Saffron, ℈ ß.

Digest them some dayes and nights, and afterwards filther, and keep it in a glass for use. Title it the outward Balsome for the Joints.

This outward Medicine of mine, I have often found so exceeding beneficial in pains of the Joints; that for that cause it worthily deserved the name

name of a Balsome. This I have described in the *first Edition of my Tract de variis*, printed *Anno* 1663. *cap.* 14. *pag.* 149. And in the *last Edition*, *p.* 283. The often praised Dr. *Deckers* in his *Golden Notes* upon *Barbetts Praxis* is pleased to intitle it the Balsamick Tincture.

John Drawitz. Tit. 1. Of the Scorbutick. *Reiffender Dicht. pag.* 38. describes a Spirit to be used externally in those kind of pains, in compounding of which the seeds of *Scurvygrass* is made use of, and it is this,

℞ *The Flowers of Lillies of the Valley*, M. ii.
Rorismary, M. i.
Castor,
The Seeds of Scurvygrass, an. ʒ vi.
Rocket, ʒ ß.

Put them into well rectified Spirit of Wine, ʒ viii. let them stand in the Sun for three dayes then press it strongly out, and Add,

Spirit of Earthworms, ʒ ii. ß.
Camphor, ʒ i. ½.

Mix them exactly.

In

In such kind of Pains I have ordered this following *Spirit*, commonly with good Success,

Spirit of Earthworms, ℥ ii.
Ants, ℥ i. ß.
Scurvygrass, ℥ i.
Sal Armoniack, ʒ ii.
My Anodine Essence, ʒ i. ß.

Mix them, and put it in a glass, and title it the *Spirit* to use in outward pains of the Joynts.

Schroder, as is said above in the 19. Chapter, is of opinion, that if the mouth, and gums be moistened with the Juice of Scurvygrass, it preserveth them, from putrifaction, and *Forestus* (*m*) affirms the same *Matth. Martinus*, *p.* 695. commendeth *Scurvygrass* and *Brooklime*, dryed and rubbed to powder, against the looseness of the Teeth, and Bleeding of the Gums, to which he added a little Pumice Stone, and burnt Alome. Also the same *Forrestus* adviseth to wash the Gums often with the *Decoction* of *Scurvygrass*, and *Brooklime made with Milk*. In the same place he commends & relates of a Patient of his that was cured by only often washing his

m *For c. l. pag.* 299.

his Gums with the Distilled Water of Scurvygrass and Brooklime. And *observat.* 12. *pag.* 363. He directs this following *Liniment* against stinking, Putride, Slimy, Loose, and Bleeding Gums

℞ *Sage dryed and Powdered*, ʒ ii.
Alome, ʒ ß.
and with the Juice of Scurvygrass, *Brooklime and Honey*, an. *q. s. make a mixture.*

The often cited *Matth. Martinus in the same pages* prescribeth this Water to hinder Defluctions to the Teeth to preserve from the Scorbutick Tooth-ach, and to procure a sweet and pleasant breath,

The Leaves of Sage,
Betony, an. M. iv.
The Flowers of Wild Plums,
Red Roses, an. M ii.
Marjoram,
Arabian Lavender, an. Mi.
Burnt Alome,
Calcined Tartar, an. ʒ i ß.
The Roots of Sarsaper ʒ ii.
Rhodium. Wood, ʒ vi.
Pellitory, ʒ iii.

Oris

Orris of Florence, ʒ ß.
Nutmegs,
Cinamon, an. ʒ ii.
Ginger,
Myrrhe,
Maſtick,
Citron Peel,
Pomgranate Peel, an. ʒ i.
Camphire, ℈ ß
The beſt White Wine, ℔ iv.
Juice of Scurvygaſs,
Winter or Water Creſſes,
an. ℔ i.

Let them ſtand ten daies to infuſe, ſhaking it every day, afterwards diſtill it.

Almoſt of the ſame nature is the water of *Sennertus* in the forecited place *p.* 632. Alſo *Solomon Albertus*, *p.* 517. To be uſed in the like diſaffections of the Teeth, and Gums, and is made with the Leaves of Scurvygraſs, and other things thus:

Damask Roſes,
The leaves of an Olive Tree, green, or elſe of Privet,
The Tops of Bramble,
℔ *The Leaves of* Scurvygraſs,
Sage,

Sage, an. M. i.
Water Cresses,
Rue, an. M. ß.
Myrrhe, ʒ ii.
Rose water, or some other proper Water, as much as is sufficient to infuse them in, which being done Distil it in a Glass Vessel.

Sennertus (n) in the like affections useth this following,

(n) Sen. l. c. pag. 631 & 639.

℞ *SCURVYGRASS*,
Water Mynth,
Water Cresses,
Red Roses, an. M i.
Boil them in Fountain Water, take *of the* straining, ℥x.
Add to it,
Hony, ʒ vi.
Alome, ℈ i.
Make a Gargal for the mouth.

OR,

℞ *The Bark of a Wilde Plum Tree*, ℥ i.
SCURVYGRASS,
Water-Cresses, an. M i.
Red Roses, M ß.
Pomgranet Flowers, ʒ ii.

Boil

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of steeled Water.

Add to the straining a little Alom, Honey of Roses and Syrup of Mulberries, *Mix them.*

Against the Contagion and Putrifaction of humours near the Jawes, The *same* Author (*o*) adviseth to Gargal with the Waters of Scurvygrass, *Water Cresses*, *Mugwort*, *Tobacco*. Also this.

o Sect. 21 pag. 635.

℞ *The water of self Heal,*
Plantain,
Scurvygrass, *an.* ℥ iii.
Tobacco, ℥ ii.
Spirit of Vitriol, ℈ i.
Honey of Roses, ℥ iß. Mix them.

Deckers hath noted this *Tincture* against Looseness of Teeth, and the Scorbutick bleeding of the Gums.

℞ *Tincture of Gum Lacca*, ℥ ß.
Columbine Flowers, ʒ i.
Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ ii.
Mix them and wash the mouth, and Gums with this,

I make use of these following,

℞ *Tincture of Sulphur of Vitriol*, ℥ ii.

Spirit

Spirit of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.
Mix them, keep them in a glass.
Of which drop a few drops into *Brooklime water*, in which a little burnt Alome hath been boiled, and wash the mouth and Gums with this water.

OR,

℞ *Ointment of Columbine*, ʒ ß.
Powder of burnt Alome, ℈ i.
Distilled oil of Scurvygrass *gut.* ii.
Syrup of Scurvygrass, *q. s.*
Mix them and keep them in a little Box, Title it Salve for the Gums.

The Leaves of *Scurvygrass*, as also its *Oil*, both that made by Distillation, and that made by infusion, are used in Glysters.

The often cited Dr. *Deckers* hath these, *Deck. D. L. pag. 151.*

℞ *The Leaves of* Scurvygrass,
Henbane,
The Flowers of Camomil,
Roman Elder, an. M. ß.
Tops of Wormwood, M. i.
Elecampain Roots, ʒ i. ß.
Juniper Berries,
Bay Berries, an. ʒ v.

Boil them according to Art in *q. s.* of Whey, in a Vessel close stopped, take of the straining ʒ *viii.* or *x.* add to it.

Oil of Scurvygrass,
The Lenitive Electuary,
The Electuary of Bay Berries, an. ʒ v.
The yolk of an Egg.

Mix them, and make a Glyster.

I have prescribed this in my *Tract de variis, cap.* 13. *pag.* 263.

℞ *Mallowes*,
Pellitory,
Water Cresses.
Brooklime,
Scurvygrass, *an. M.* i.
Roots of Fern,
Polypody an. ʒ i.

Boil them in common water *q. s.* Take of the straining ʒ *ix.* Dissove in it of the Electuaries,

Hiera Picra,
Diacatholicon,
Lenitive, an. ʒ vi.
Oil of Camomil,
Earthwormes, an. ʒ i.
Sal Gemm. ϑ i. *with one yolk of an Egg.*

Make a Glyster according to Art.

You

You may also in Scorbutick pains of the Belly prepare this Glyster.

℞ *The Ingredients of the Carminative Decoction*, M. iv.
Tops of Wormwood,
Scurvygrass, *an. M. i.*
Flowers of Roman Camomil, P. iii.
Century the lesser, P. ii.
Bay Berries, ℥ i.
Boil them in *q. s.* of Milk.
Take of the straining ℥ *viii.*
Add to it
Of the Electuary lenitive, ℥ i.
of Bay Berries, ℥ ß.
Oyles of Camomil,
Dill, an. ʒ vi.
Distilled Oil of Scurvygrass, *gut. v.*
One yolk of an Egg.
According to art make a Glyster.

FINIS.

GLORY TO GOD ONLY.

THE INDEX.

A.

ACetosa, *Sorrel, it grows plentifully in Greenland,* p. 38.
Acetosella, *Wood sorrel, both derive their Names from their taste* 21.
Acid, and Alkali *Salts are falsly supposed by many to be the Causes of all Diseases,* 113. 114.
That they are so cannot be proved out of Hippocrates 114.
Acid, Ferments are the Cause of Fevers, 67.
Acorus, *Sweat smelling flag, or Read why so Called,* 18.
Allium, *Garlick the reason of its Name* 22.
Alliaria, *Jack by the Hedge, its Name from its smell* 22.
Alsine, *Chickweed, why so called* 21.
Anemone, *Wind Herb, a sort of Crow-foot, why named so* 24.
Anonis, *Rest Harrow, why so called* ibid.
Ansarinæ, *and* Argentinæ *Wilde Tansie, its derivation* 19.

Apiastrum, *Bawm, why so named,* 24.
Apium risus, *Water Crow-foot, why so called,* 19.
Apocynum, *Dogs Bain, its derivation,* 24.
The Apozeme, or Decoction of Dr. Barbet 58.
of Dr. Horstius 59. 159.
of Sol. Albertus 161.
Of Quercitanus *peculiar in the Scurvy* 160.
Agues their Cause 69.
Artemisia, *Mugwort, the derivation of its Name* 17.
Asciomenes, *a wonderful Herb* 5.
Asphodelus, *Kings Scepter, why so named* 25.
Atriplex fœtida, *Stinking Orach, why so stil'd* 22.
Arrow head, an Herb, why so called 25.
Auricula ursi, *Bear ear, so named from it's Outward form* 25.
Antiscorbutick
Pilus, *by the Authour,* 164.
by Timæus, 46.
Spirit Simple by Dr. Michaelis 107.
Compound by the same Authour 107.
Digestive, by the Author 170.
Electuary, by Hannemanus 144.
Essence 148, 149.
Syrup, by Timæus 132.
by Minsichtus 133.
Tincture, by John Wierus 140.
by Deckers 192.

Wine, by Mynsichtus 160.
Assarabecca, *Leaves used by mistake for* SCURVYGRASS 62.

B.

BAharas, *a wonderful root growing in the Indies* 5.
A Bag with SCURVYGASS *for the Legs of Scorbutick persons* 180.
Balsome, in Scorbutick pains of the Joynts, by the Authour 186.
The Bolus *of Dr.* Timæus *Composed with Conserve of* SCURVYGRASS 127.
Barba Herci, *Goats Beard, why so called* 26.
Branca ursina, *Bears Breach, the reason of its name* 25.
Bassil, why so called 25.
Bath, with SCURVYGRASS 173.
Bawm, the reason of its name 24.
Beta, *Beate, why so called* 26.
Birds produced from the Leaves, and fruit of a tree in Scotland 12.
Blew-bottles, called so from their Colour 23.
Blood of a red hair'd man poyson 116.
The Blood of every man indifferently, not fit to make Medicines of 116.
Britanica, *Bistort, or Snakeweed, why so called* 21.
Broath of an old Cock by Martin. 75.

Bugloſſe, *Ox Young, ſo called from its ſhape* 25.
Brumble Buſh, called Dog Berry Buſh, the Decoction of it Cures Ulcers, 30.
Bleeding of the Gums, a Gargale againſt it 192.

C.

Caltha paluſtris, *Fenny Marigolds, why ſo called* 21.
The Cauſe of Fevers 67.
of Agues 68, 69,
of the Acid, or ſowre Ferment in Fevers 70.
hindering Fermentations in Wine 95, 66.
Campanula, *Bellflower, ſo called from its ſhape* 20.
Camphorata, *Stinking ground pine, named ſo from its ſhape* 22.
Cariophyllata, *Herb Bennet ſo called from its ſent* 22.
A Cataplaſme, *with* Scurvygraſs *againſt Contraction of the Limbs by the Authour* 180, 181.
in Scorbutick pains of the joynts, by the Authour 180.
againſt ſtiffneſs, and Contraction of the Limbs in the Scurvy by Sennertus 181.
Centaury, *the reaſon of its Name* 19.
why called Fel Terræ 21.
Cervicaria, *Neckweed, why ſo named* 20.

Chelidonium, *Celandine, its derivation* 24.
Chrysanthemum, *Corn Marigold, why so called* 23.
Citrons *good in the Scurvy* 51.
Colchicum, *Meadow Saffron, why so called* 20.
Compounds with Conserve of Scurvygrass, *by* Sennertus 125, 126.
another 126.
another 127.
Conserve the reason of its name 124.
of Scurvygrass ibid.
its Vertues 125.
Conyza, *Fleabain, why so named* 24.
Crocus Vernus, *Saffron of the Spring, why so called* 25.
Codded Arsmart, *a sensible Plant* 5, 8.
Continual Feavers their Cause 67, 68.
Condit, *with* Scurvygrass *by* Drawizius 144.
Cochlearia, Scurvygrass *the reason of its name* 26.
Cyanus, *Blew-bottles, so called from their Colour,* 23.
China *Rose, a wonderful flower* 1, 2.
Cynosbatus, *and* Cynorrhodon, *Bramble, and Eglantine are the same* 30.
Cynoglossum, *Hounds Tongue, why named so* 25.
Cynosorchis, *Dogs stones, why so called* 25.
Cytisus, *Shrub Trifoil, the reason of its name* 20.
Cowslip why so called 18.

Chick-

Chickweed, why so called, 21.
Cyperus, why so called, 25.

D.

Dracontium, Draggons, the derivation of its name, 26.
Decoction of Scurvygrass, of Sennertus, 53.
Another, 53.
Outwardly against Scurvy spots, 174.
against hard Knobs in the skin, 179.
made with Ale or Beer, commended by Forestus, 61.
in Milk or Goats Whey commended in melancholy diseases, by Brunnerus, 61.
Sudorifick with China, by Matth. Martin, 55.
with Guaiacum wood, by Timæus, 47.
another with Guaiacum and Scurvygrass, by Hartman, 47, 6.
against Scorbutick wastings, by Martin. 56.
to open Obstructions, by Forestus, 60.
Digestive against the Scurvy, by the Author, 170.
Digitalis, Finger wort, wherefore so called, 25.
Distilled Liquors of Sarsaparilla, by Rolfinctus, 101.
against the Scurvy, by Drawiz. 102.
Distilled Oyles to be used with caution, 122.
Dittander, why so called, 20.
Dock, the derivation of its Latine name, 20.
Who was the Devisor of the Magistery of Scurvygrass,

grass, 168.
in difficult Labour, a remedy, 3.
Dogs stones, or Satyrion, *certain admirable kinds of them,* 15.
Dog Berry Bush its Leavs, and sprigs boiled in wine, is a sure remedy to cure Ulcers, 30.
Dyers weed, why so named, 23.
Dog Nettles, the reason of its name, 18.
Daffodil the reason of its name, 18.

E.

Electuary, the derivation of its name, 135.
what it is, ibid.
of Scurvygrass, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, *to* 145.
compound by Martinius, 138.
Another, 139.
by Timæus, 143.
another, ibid.
by the Author, 145.
Antiscorbutick, by Hannemanus, 144.
Eleosaccharum of Scurvygrass, 166.
Elixir, Essence, Extract, and Tincture, differ little, 146, 147, *Essence of* Scurvygrass *to,* 149.
Antiscorbutick Essence, 148.
Elicampain, its name from whence? 21.
Embemma, *Sauces, why so called,* 50.
of Scurvygrass, ibid.

of

of other things 51.
Equiſeti, *Horſe-tail, why ſo called,* 25.
Eruca, *Rocket, the reaſon of its name,* 22.
Eſſence of Scurvygraſs, 147.
the manner to prepare it, ibid.
of the Juice of Scurvygraſs, 148.
by Simon Paulus, ibid.
for the Spleen, by Dr. Michael. 48.
Extract of Scurvygraſs *of no Vertue,* 148.

F.

FEvers their cauſe, 67, 68, 69.
intermitting or Agues their cauſe, 69.
Quotidian their cauſe, ibid.
Tertian their cauſe, ibid.
Quartan their cauſe, ibid.
from Catharrs the cauſe, ibid.
Malignant the cauſe, 70.
Feveriſh Ferment, what it is, 68.
In Feveriſh Fermentation what is to be conſidered, 67.
Fel Terræ, *Centaury, why ſo called,* 21.
The Finder out of Magiſtery of Scurvygraſs, *who,* 168.
A Fomentation with Scurvygraſs, 171.
in the hard ſwelling of the Limbs from the Scurvy, 174.
againſt the Scurvy ſpots, ib. 175, 176.

by

by Sennertus, 177.
against Scorbutick pains of the joynts, 175.
against contraction, and ſtiffneſs of the Limbs, 181.
by Sennertus, 178.
against weakneſs and imbecilities to go, by Martinius, 179.
another by Sol. Albertus, ibid.
The Fruit Peci, *very wonderful*, 10.
A Fruit very powerful to provoke Venery, 9.
Futuaria, *its derivation*, 22.
Figwort, why ſo called, 18.
Ferula, *why ſo called*, 26.
Flower de Luce, 23.
Foxglove, *Fingerwort*, 25.

G.

GAlens *Opinion concerning Pretenders to Phyſick*, 63.
Girlotophylis, *Water Crowfoot, why ſo called?* 19.
Gentian, *why ſo named?* 17.
Geranium Moſchatum, *Crains bill, why ſo called?* 22.
Geeſe produced from a Tree in Scotland, 12.
Golden Rod, why ſo called? 23.
Glyſters with Scurvygraſs, 193, 194, &c.
A Glyſter in Scorbutick pains of the Belly, by the Author

Author 194.
Good smells strengthen the spirits 117, 122, 123.
The Groenlanders Extreamly afflicted with the Scurvy 38.
the use of all their Limbs taken away by it, ib.
their way of Curing themselves, ibid.
Gums bleeding, a Gargale against it 189, 190, 191.
Goats Marjoram, the reason of its name 24.
Goosefoot, why so called 25.
Galangal, the reason of its name ibid.

H

HAstula Regia, *Kings Scepter, why so called* 25.
Hard labour of women, a remedy against it 3.
Helenum, *Elecampaine, its derivation* 21.
Hepatica, *Liverwort, why it is so called* 18.
Herbs, see also Plants
Herb Frankencense why so called 22.
Herb Aux-escu-eilliers 23.
Herba Paralysis, *or Cowslip why so called* 18.
Hidden Herba. *called* Claudestina Madrona Occulta, *a wonderful Plant* 14.
An Herb which opens any Lock by touching it with it 4.
another that loosens horses shooes if they tread on it 5.
called Impatiens, Noli me tangere, *or touch me not* 6.
cal-

called Herba Viva, *or the Living Plant* ib.
called Mimosa, *all of them sensible plants* ib.
called Ossifraga, which softens bones 9.
another which strengthens bones 9.
An Herb which dissolves to dirt in water, but if it be cast in the fire it will not burn 10.
An Herb Causing bleeding 13.
Herba Muralis, *why so called* 21.
Herba Ventis, *why* 24.
Hares foot, why so called 25.

I.

JAceæ Aromaticæ, *Knapweed, a wonderful plant* 8.
Jerico *Rose, a Wonderful Plant* 2.
Jerusalem Rose a wonderful Plant 2.
Indian Fern, a sensitive Plant, 1.
The infusion of Scurvygrass, 72.
by Matthius Martinius, 72, 73.
by Sennertus, ibid.
another, 74.
by Timæus, 75.
an other, ibid.
by the Author, 76.
an other, ibid.
Iris Oris, *why so called* 23.
The Inventor of Magistery of Scurvygrass 168.
Iva Moschata, *Crainsbill, why so called,* 22.

Juice of Scurvygrass 153.
its vertues, 154.
the manner how to prepare it, 153.
if it be made thick it may be used instead of its Extract, 164.
the manner of prescribing, by Sennertus, 155.
by Timæus, 161.
by the Author 162.
its Dose inwardly, 155.
its external use. 188.
The Expressed Scorbutick *Juice by* Drawizius, 163.
ill Scents cast down the Spirits, 117, 122.
the causes of Sounding and Abortion, 118.

K.

Kings Sceptre, why so called 25.
Knapweed, sensative Plant 8.

L.

Lactuca, *Lettice the derivation of its name*, 20.
Lapathum, *Dock whence its name is derived* ibid.
Lepidium, *Dittander, why so called*, ibid.
Loffletfraut, 26.
Libonatis, *herb frankincense, why so named*, 22.
Liconea, *a great tree in* Congo, 11.

Ligusticum, *Lovage, why so called?* 21.
A Liniment in Scorbutick *Contractions, by* Martinius, 182.
one more effectual, 183.
in moveable Scorbutick Pains of the Hypochondries in the Scurvy, by Deckers, 184.
in the Scorbutick Palsie, by the same Author, 185.
against bleeding, and corrupt gums, by Forestus, 189.
Lunaria, *Moon-wort, why so called?* 26.
Luteola, *Dyers weed, and Yellow weed, why so called* 23.
Lysimachia, *Loosestrife, whence it hath its name?* 17.
Lyons foot, why so called, 25.

M.

MAdronna occulta *hidden Herb, why so called, a wonderful Plant,* 14.
Magistery, what it is? 165.
of Scurvygrass *what?* 166.
the manner of preparing it, 169.
of Jalap, 165.
of Cinnamon, 166.
of Pearles, hath killed many, 166.
Magisteries prepared with Corrosives Spirits of no

Virtue, but are hurtful. ibid.
Medicines ought to be prescribed in small quantities, and pleasant, 62.
hot in the third, and the fourth degree hurtful, 115.
and to be used with Caution, ibid.
from humane blood suspected, 116.
from volatile Salts, some of them are stinking, 117.
those that stink are hurtful, ibid.
Medicasters, *are worse than Robbers, and Theives,* 68.
they ought to be punished by the Magistrate, ibid.
Melissa, *Bawm, the reason of its name,* 24.
Mercurialis, *Dog Nettles, whence so named?* 18.
Methodist, what they are? 113.
March *Violets,* 25.
Malignant *Ulcers, are certainly cured by the Decoction of Dog berry bush in wine,* 30.
Medicinal *Wines,*
by Deckers, 77.
by Sennertus, 71.
a Medicine against difficult labour in women 3.
Mixture what? 135.
of Scurvygrass *by* Sennertus, 137.
by Reinesius, 152.
by Martinius, 138.
by Glantzius, 150.

by

by Finckius, 151.
by Hannemanus, 152, 144.
by Timæus, 153.
Moly, *why so named?* 19.
Morsules, *Compounded with Conserve of* Scurvy-grass, *by* Grembs. 127.
Monywort, why so called, 25.
Mouth a Gargale for it, against loose Teeth, and bleeding Gums, 191.
Must, *what it is?* Mute *Wine the same,* 66.
its Fermentation caused by its dregs, 67.
Moveable Plant, 7.
Mullewort why so call'd, 19.
Mustard, why so called, 20.
Moonwort, why so called 26.

N.

NArcissus, *whence so called* 18.
Nardus, *its derivation,* 20.
Nasturtium, *Water Cresses, why so named,* ibid.
Nicotiana, *Tobacco, from whom it took its name,* 18.
Nigella, *why so named,* 23.
Nodule, *what?* 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 47.
A Purging Nodule which the seeds of SCURVY-GRASS, 47.
A Compound one by Sennertus, 78.
A Nodule of the Authors, 79, 80, 81.

Noli me tangere, *a wonderful Plant*, 6.
Night Violets, a wonderful Plant, 2.
Nympheæ, *Water Lillies, its derivation*, 18.
Nettles, *the reason of its name*, 19.

O.

OGymum, *Basil, why so called?* 25.
Oyl of Scurvygrass, 121.
used in Powders and Pills, 123.
by infusion, 171.
by distillation, ibid.
by the Author, to be used outwardly, 185.
to strengthen in the running Gout, ibid.
distilled from Scurvygrass, for outward use. 124.
Oyles distilled, are powerful Medicines, 122.
to be used with Caution, 122.
they may be made into volatile Salt, ibid.
they are not then so hot, ibid.
they may be changed into the form of Spirits, ibid.
Ombrion, *supposed to be the rainy Island of* Pliny, *and* Solinus, 11.
Orchis, *Dogstone so called from their outward Figure*, 25.

Ornithogalū, *Star of* Bethlem, *whence so called* 23.
Orenges, good in the Scurvy, 51.
Oris, *the reason of its name,* 23.
Orpine the reason of its name. 17.

P

PArietaria *why so called?* 21.
Peci *softens copper,* 10.
Primrose why so called? 24.
Pſylium, *why so called?* ibid.
Pills, against the Scurvy by the Author 164.
by Timæus, 46.
A Potion with Juice of Scurvygraſs, *by* Drawizius, 163, 164.
A Purging Potion, by Martinus, 54.
A Sudoriſick Potion by Horſtius, 59.
Preparations from Scurvygraſs, 43.
Powder of Scurvygraſs *againſt Looſeneſs of Teeth,* 188.
Plants of a wonderful nature, vide *Proem.*
Phyſitians which give volatile Salts indifferently to all people, do offend againſt the Method of phyſick, 119.
Πυρετολογίας συνοψις, *or a ſhort account of the true, cauſes of Fevers,* 67, 68, 69.
Polugala, *why ſo call'd,* 19.
Potentilla, *why ſo called,* ibid.
Pulegium, *why ſo called,* 23.

Pellitory, *why so called*, 21.

Q.

QUotidian *Agues, and Fevers their cause* 69.
Quartain *Agues, and Fevers their cause* ibid.

R.

ROsa Hierochuntina, *what it is?* 2.
if it blow constantly of its own accord every Christmas Eve at night. 2.
from whence so named, 3.
it groweth in Arabia, *upon the sea shore, in the sand*, 4.
its vertue in difficult labour, 3.
Rosa *St.* Maria, *our Ladies Rose, Rose of* Jerusalem 4.
Rosa Sinica, *China Rose, It is a wonderful Plant*, 1.
The Rainy Island of Pliny, *and* Solinus *called* Ombrion, 11.
Ruta Muraria, *Wall Rue, why called so* 11.
Rocket its name, 22.

S.

SAgitta Herba, *Arrow head why so called?* 25.
Sal Acidum, & Sal Alkali *supposed by many to be the Cause of all diseases, but falsly* 113, 114.

The Salt in the Scurvy is mortified and drank in by the Salt of Scurvygrass 42.
Sauces of Scurvygrass 50.
of other things joyn'd with it 51.
Scordium, *the derivation of its name* 22.
Scossocavallo, *is a sort of Moonwort, a wonderful Plant* 5.
Scrophularia, *Figwort, the reason of its name,* 18, 19.
Seratula, *Little Saw, so called from its outward shape* 25.
Scharbock's-kraut, 26.
SCURVYGRASS, *its Names,* 27.
its different kinds 34, 35.
four sorts of it 34.
its qualities and Vertues 40.
it is described, 27.
its chief Vertue in the Scurvy is occult, 42.
it Cures the Scurvy 37.
it is like to water Pimpernel 28.
it is not like Orpine 28, 29.
nor Bistort, 31, 32, 33.
why it fastens loose Teeth, 32.
its Leaves must be used fresh, 44.
its outward use 171.
it growes no where but where the Scurvy is common 15, 16.

its Juice 153.
The way how to prepare it ibid.
its vertues 40.
its outward use. 171.
made thick it may be used instead of an Extract 164.
its Dose inwardly 155.
the manner of prescribing it by Sennertus ibid.
by the Author, 154.
by Timæus, 161.
its seed is to be used both inwardly, and outwardly 44.
it enters many compositions ibid.
'tis cheifly used in Nodules 47.

SCURVYGRASS growth of its own accord and plentifully in Holland, Friesland, Hamburge, England, 39.
near the sea coasts, 29.
in the Gardens of Flanders 39.
it growes in the western parts of the world 36.
it growes not in the Eastern parts, ibid.
nor in Swizzerland 37.
where the Scurvy rageth, 36.
in Greenland it is without taste

taste 40.
it abound with volatile Salt, 41.
it is hot, and dry 40.
it is called Lavamen Scorbuticum, 41.
it flourishes, in April, *and* May 35.
it moveth the Courses in women 41.
it is useful in the Dropsie. 41.
Hypochondriak passion, 40.
in disaffections of the spleen ib.
Satyrion, *why so call'd* 25.
Sorrel *the reason of its name?* 21.
Sorrel *and Scurvygrass grow together in* Gronland, 38.
they are used together by the Gronlanders *in the Scurvy* ibid.
Sfeurt, 27.
Sfiorbugs-urt ibid.
Sinapi, *Mustard the reason of its name* 20.
Saponaria, *Soapwort, why so called?* 19.
Sensible Plants, v. *Proem.*
All Plants have an obscure sence 8.
Scurvygrass *shewed first to the Roman Soldier by the Frislanders, or North* Hollanders, 31.
Spirit *of* Scurvygrass 103.
made by Fermentation ibid.
without Fermentation 104.
Simon Paulus *his way* ibid.
Compounded for outward use 186.

by the Author, 186.
in Scorbutick pains in the joynts 187.
by Drawizius, ibid.
by the Author, 188.
its vertues 106.
good against the Scurvy ibid.
in the Cholick ibid.
in weakness of the Stomach, ib.
good against being too fat. ibid.
best to be taken in Milk ibid.
simple by Dr. Michaelis, 107.
The Compound one of the same Author 107.
another by Drawizius 108.
another by Deckers ibid.
Spirit of Wine put upon Scurvygrass *became sowre, yet when it was distilled it yeilded a strong spirit*, 105.
Spondelium, *why so called?* 22.
Spoonwort, *why so called?* 26,27.
Suggar *Contains a corrosive spirit* 146.
Sweet, *and* Suggery *things hurtful in the Scurvy*, 145.
Stifled Wine, *or* Stumm Wine *how made?* 66.
SYRUP *the derivation of its name* 128.
what it is? ibid.
of SCURVYGRASS 129.
the Compound by Timæus 132.

by

by Packischius 130.
Antiscorbutick by Timæus 132.
by Mynsichtus 133.
by Wierus *for Children*, 135.
celery bicus *by* Forestus, 129.

T.

Tobacco from whom it had its name 18.
Tausendgulden-kraut 19.
Telephium, *Orpine from whom so called* 17.
it is described, 29, 30, 31.
it healeth Ulcers 30.
The Time of Feverish Fomentations 68.
Thapsia, *great spanish scortching Fennel, why so called* 20.
Thlaspi, *Treacle mustard, why so called?* 26.
Tincture what? 146.
Antiscorbutick 109.
by John Wierus 140.
against loose Teeth, and bleeding gums, by Deckers 192.
Tragoriganum, *why so called* 24.
Trachelium, *Throatwort, why so called?* 19.
Trogopogon, *Goats Beard, why so named?* 26.
Tripolium, *Sea Starwort why so called?* 23.
'tis the wild Thistle, and is a sensative Plant, vide *Proem.*

A Tree of a wonderful bigneſs 11
A Tree whoſe Leaves do turn into Birds and Fiſhes 12.
A Tree that drops Water, a wonderful Plant, 10.
A Wonderful Tree growing near Memphis, 7.
another in the Iſle of Cambabon ib.
another in a Province of the Eaſt Indies 9.
in Peru 7.
Teucrium, *Germander, why ſo called?* 18.

V

A Vaporous *Bath made with Scurvygraſs,* 173.
Venome is cauſed by Fermentation in the blood 70.
Viola Martia, *why ſo called,* 25.
Viola Nocturna, *a wonderful Plant* 2.
Ulcers though malignant are certainly cured by the decoction of the ſprigs, and leaves of Dog-berry Buſh 30.
Unguent for Ulcers in the Legs, by Martinius 182.
againſt foulneſs and ſcurfe of the Nervy parts, by Solymau Albertus 184.
againſt looſeneſs of the Teeth, and waſting of the Gums by the Author 189.
Urtica, *Nettles why ſo called?* 19.
Vularia, *Neckweed why ſo named?* 20.
Vulvara, *ſtinking Orach the reaſon of its name* 22.

Volatile Salt of Scurvygrass 112.
very effectual in the Scurvy 112.
the way to make it ibid.
by the Author 112.
Volatile Salts good in many Diseases 119.
not fit to give in all Diseases 118,119,115
it may be allowed in stubborn Diseases 119.
given to a man in a Tertian Ague is proved very dangerous 118.
they are hot in the third and fourth degree 115.
they are indowed with a very penetrative power 119.
they increase the Fermentation of the humours 118.
Volatile Salts, from what things they are prepared 115.
Virga Aurea, *why so called?* 23.

W

Wine in which a Jericho *Rose hath been infused is an efficacious remedy in difficult labour* 3.
Wine of Scurvygrass 64.
how is it to be prepared? 64.
it is made by Fermentation 65.
or without Fermentation 64.

Sen=

Sennertus *his way* 64.
Wine Medicinal, by Deckers 77.
by Sennertus 71,73.
Wine Antiscorbutick, by Mynsichtus 160.
Wall Rue, why so called? 21.
Wine the cause hindring their Fermentation, 65,66
Water Lilly, the derivation of its name 18.
Water against the Stone in the Kidneys, by Timæus 44.
good for the Spleen, by Timæus 45,97.
of Scurvygrass *its Vertues* 82.
against the Scurvy, and green Sickness 99.
by Rolfincius 99.
by Quercetanus 81.
by Doncrelius 82.
by Sennertus 83,88,90.
Another 89. 91, 92.
by Doringius 86.
Another 87.
by Gr. Horstius 93.
Another 94.
by Mynsichtus 95,97.
A water hindering defluctions upon the Teeth, and preserving from the Scorbutick Toothache, by Martinius 189.
another Compound Water, by Martinius ibid.
Winter green, the reason of its name, 26.
Weine Spahe 69.
Weine Strumm ibid.

Wilde

Wilde Tanſie 19.
Water creſſes, why ſo called, 20.
Water Germander 22.

X.

XYris, *Stinking Gladion, or Flag, why ſo called?* 25.

FINIS.

An Explanation of the Physical Characters, or Marks used in this Book.

MB. *Balneo Maria*, A Bath of hot Water.
M. *Manipulus*, a handful.
P. *Pugillus*, as much as can be took up betwixt two Fingers and a Thumb.
℔. A Pound weight.
℥. An ounce, the sixteenth part of a Pound.
ʒ. A Dragme, the Eighth part of an Ounce.
℈. A Scruple, the third part of a Dragme, it contains 20. grains.
Gr. A Grain, the weight of a Barley Corn.
Gut. A Drope.
q.s. *quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.
q.v. *quantum vis*, as much as you please.
f. *fiat.* Let it be made.
Ana. of each a like quantity.
Misce. mix them.
Cochlear. a spoonful.
Cong. A gallon.